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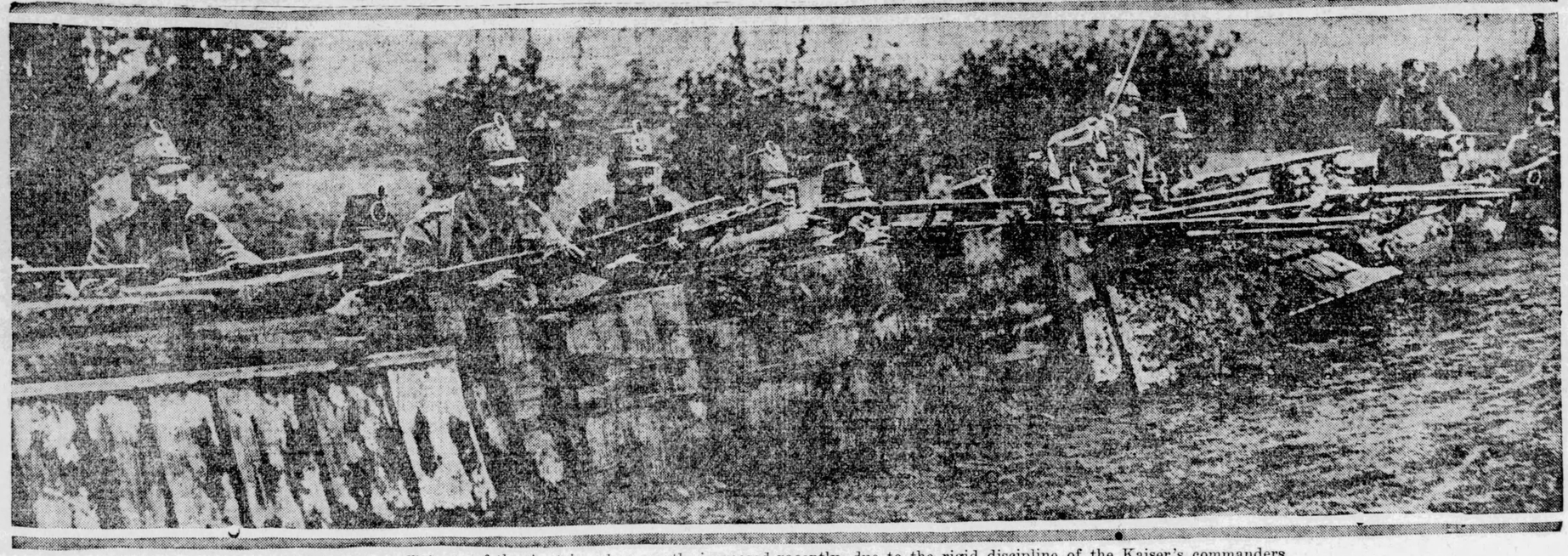
GERMAN OFFICER DIRECTING AUSTRIAN INFANTRY, AWAITING ATTACK



The military efficiency of the Austrians has greatly increased recently, due to the rigid discipline of the Kaiser's commanders.

WAR
A NOVEL
By JOHN LUTHER LONG

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XXII.

Wedding March—to the Pump Trough.

"Dave," says I, afterward, "you certainly fired that up grand—after unanimously it grand. You deserve a horse-shoe prize at the next county fair—a blue ribbon."

Dave laughs like he'd burst open. "Wasn't I red war and rumors of war that day? I wonder what was the matter with me? I was fighting on both sides, wasn't I?"

"Sure, he was, Davy," says I, "and in the right. And you done it fine. But what did she say afterward?"

"Why, let me see," says Dave, scratching. "She said she was ruined and that we were all ruined, but that, maybe, if our strength and courage held out, we might be able to rescue us all, yet—by sacrificing herself—"

"But what was the ruin?"

"Why, I don't know."

"Didn't she tell you?"

"No," says Dave, "I don't think she could. No one can. Something's going to happen to let us know. Maybe because she's a rebel. She thinks she'll lose the whole thing, and soon she'll be on her knees licked and begging for our help. She's going to try to save ours and all so's we can beg."

"Well, I think that's it?" asks I. Dave nods.

"Well, what's the harm in letting me think so hereafter, if she's happy and sure? It's better than a fight with Jon. As soon as it wears off and she finds herself the only one still fighting, she'll get lonely and stop. I don't know whether she's a rebel or not, if that's what stays Evelyn. I guess we all might mean about the other way. Why are you recalling it?"

"What else did she say, Davy?"

"What else? Um—she said she loved her daddy."

"Oh! And what did you say, Dave?"

"I said that I loved her."

"I expect that was the end of the conversation. There was nothing more that he said, was there?"

"Why, yes. That was only the beginning. She said that she loved me most."

"And you said—"

"That I loved her the most."

"Well, that must have been the end, Dave."

"Not at all, daddy. We talked two hours longer. She said I didn't."

"And you had no answer to that?"

"Certainly. I said I did."

"Oh—was that all?"

"No. She said she'd prove it."

"Does she had all your checkers, Dave?"

"No. She said she couldn't."

"Soldiers' Then you had 'em!"

"Not yet. She said I should remember—only a little while!"

"And you says you will?"

"Oh, daddy."

"And what then?"

"She cries like a baby."

"Anything more?"

"She kissed her."

"Oh—"

"Permission—arms all around."

"Well, then I says that I'm sorry the other night, and that you was a brute."

"And she said she was sorry. That she knew she was killed. But not just that, s—"

"No, I'm more sorry."

"And yet—"

"Dave says that she's more sorry and can prove it."

"Says she can't."

"Then she had you."

"Dave says, again, she can, and to remember it. Think of her when it rains."

"And you will, not?"

"Why, I said I was going to forget it and should. That I'd never make her sorry again. I really don't know how it came over me that night—unless it was, at last, fighting mad at Schmuck, Mallory, and taking it out on—"

"And she says so, too?"

"Says if she only could forget it! But she had to remember it. Our honeymoon was in it."

"But, of course—"

"She cries, again, like a baby."

"And what?"

"Dave looks his arm in mine and drags me to the horse trough, whistling the wedding march!

"Now we can just jolly her a little and the war will be over and she'll be bored and have to stop fighting. Of course, she'll never give up till the end then—"

"You know the law is that a husband may castigate his wife with a switch, provided it is no thicker than his thumb. See! My thumb's about twice as thick. Thanks to you, daddy. Understand?"

"I'd never do it, David," says I. "It'd never be like that day again. You better enlist in the Union army for protection. You were too young when you came home. But you could do it now. You're much older-looking since you fell in love."

"Put on your wafer," says Dave. "I don't take anyone in love. It's accidental disability. You and Jon have all the war you want. They take you. You're not in love. You've something better on hand. There it is!" he says, as Evelyn came up the yard. "She is the captain general, the commander-in-chief. 'S a rum tum tummy! 'N a rum tum tum!"

Dave runs off to meet her, singing:

"Stimme' die Soldat' in den Himmel?

"Stimme' die Soldat' in den Himmel?

"Grosse' weisse' Shimmel

"Die Soldat' in den Himmel!"

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Belgian Refugees Relate Tragedies of the War

WE have lost our sons and our grandsons, we have lost our homes, our stores, our churches, our factories. Our fields are ruined. We have lost our stock, our money, our bridges, and our railroads. But what we fear is that we have lost Belgium. It is sad, it is tragic to lose a country one loves!"

Jane Wainwright, writing from Bordeaux, France, thus quotes an old man, a Belgian refugee, in whose soul, though the body suffers and the mind is wrought by grief and the sorrow of desolation, patriotism is still aflame. More and more, says the Bordeaux correspondent, through the pitiable condition of the refugees arriving here, the tragedy of Belgium is being realized by the French and by others here who have not been in that war-swept country the past two months. The condition of the wounded men who are shipped from the front is deplorable. They have hope, however, hope of getting well, and of even taking up arms again. The Belgian refugees, those who have been coming in by steamer and train the past week, appear to have lost hope.

Patriotism does not belong solely to big countries such as Germany, France, Great Britain, and the United States. As rare patriotism is found in such countries as Belgium and Servia as anywhere in the world. The Belgian refugees are proud of the showing their little country has made against great odds. The refugees here are persons who could not take up arms in defense of their country. They are persons, however, who are willing to give all to aid the defenders of their country. They are here because there is no safe place for them in their own country, not because they want to leave Belgium, leave it to the fury of warring millions.

An Old Woman Leaves Home.

"If I could have aided King Albert by staying at home and giving up my life, I would have gladly done so," stated Madame Alois, of Antwerp, a woman of 65 years of age, who has sons and grandsons in the Belgian army. "Men came to my home and said, 'You must leave. You must go to Holland. The city will be burned and every Belgian who does not leave will be killed.' Even then shells were screeching over the city. I got my gold from its hiding place, bound it about me in belts, and then packed up my clothes. I went out to see if I could get some means of transportation. For hours I tried to get a conveyance, but without avail. Finally I ran across the woman who brings me milk. 'Mme. Alois, you must flee!' exclaimed the woman. I told her I had no means of flight, for I can't walk far without exhaustion. 'I will take you, madame,' said the milk woman. 'I am about to fly, too!' In a half hour the woman came to the house with her dog-drawn cart. In the cart were a few of her belongings, chiefly pans for cooking and a little bundle of clothes. In the cart was a large box of food. I told her I had a trunk of clothes. 'No, madame, I cannot take the clothes. This is a life and death journey. The railroads are stopped. There are no ships sailing, and we can't overburden the dogs. You must ride. I will walk. We will go into Holland.'

"I settled myself in the cart, holding in my lap the small bundle of necessary clothing I took along, and we started on our trip, shells every now and then screeching over our heads. The dogs were faithful, and bent to their duty well. Some of the streets we traversed were entirely deserted. Others were crowded with refugees. There was but one bridge leading out of Antwerp. When we reached that we had to wait fully half an hour before we could get on it. When we did mount the bridge, we were packed into a tight, slowly moving body. Everybody was patient and no emotion was shown when the screech of a shell was heard.

Sheltered at Farmhouse.

"It was night when we reached a farmhouse. We had taken a side road so as to avoid the great procession heading into Holland. Already at the farmhouse there were fully 100 people. The women of the farm had made a huge boiler of cabbage soup. Of this they gave us, and we ate of the food we brought with us. The dogs were fed well, for they were very tired, and went to sleep under the cart. The farmer's wife came to me and said: 'Madame, you are old and not strong. Many of the people are going to sleep in the barn. The night is damp, so you may sleep in my bed.' Nothing I could say could change the woman's hospitable offer. The milk woman slept in the cart. In the room with me on a cot was a young mother. She was suffering. Her husband had been slain, and she was in flight with her baby. That day she had walked from Antwerp. The baby had been nursed by other young mothers on the road, and was with another mother at the farmhouse. The next morning there was more soup for us. We ate a little from our stores, and started for Rotterdam. When we reached the main road, we again fell into the long procession of refugees. We soon overtook a mother carrying two children and a bundle, a third child trailing after her. The mother was struggling under her burden, and I wanted to get out and give the woman and her children my place in the cart, but the milk woman would not permit it. 'Take the babies in with you, because you couldn't stand a mile of this road.' The two babies, sound asleep, were placed in the little cart with me, and the mother and her four-year-old boy trudged alongside the cart. We had not gone far before the boy fell over on the road sound asleep. He was played out. Then the mother said:

"'We have been on the road a week. Four nights we have slept under trees. All the food I could carry we ate the first two days. Since then we have had hardly anything to eat, and very little to drink. My husband is in the army. He doesn't know that our home has been burned and that our eldest child was killed. He doesn't know we are wandering. I don't know where we are going. We have to keep moving on, for we have not found any place where we can stay even for a day, except in the open fields. There must be some place, somewhere for these children. If there were work to do, I'd work night and day for the children, who must be raised up strong for the new Belgium.'

"We slept out of doors this night, because the dogs got so tired they couldn't drag us any farther. The children slept in the cart, and we three women rested against a tree, sitting close to each other to keep warm. The next day we reached Rotterdam. The streets of that city were crowded with refugees. Little piles of bundles and bags were found everywhere. The Hollanders were doing all in their power to make the unarmed party of Belgian non-combatants as comforatble as possible. The city was crowded. An officer came around and stated it would be good for persons having money to take a ship for France, for Bordeaux, so as to give more room for the thousands of refugees who couldn't get away. I decided to ship. I gave the milk woman part of my gold and went on board the transport, where there were fully 2,000 people already.

"It was a serious shipload of folk, men and women from Belgium, leaving behind all that they love. The rooms on board had been taken long before I got to the ship. We had to spend the night on deck, so hundreds of us had to sleep in chairs or on the saloon floors. Many remained on deck all night. There was no way of feeding that throng on board, so we went hungry. There were many on board who gave all the money they had for their passage and who'll be a burden on France for a while. Thousands of us learned that it is possible for human beings to get along with little, that we can sleep almost anywhere, that we can exist on the simplest of food and that we can endure hardships without danger. We can stand hardships, but we cannot stand being without a country. We are Belgians, but our country has been ruined. There is no Belgium now. Where are our fine buildings and factories and fields? Mon dieu! Where are our men and our boys? Belgium soon will be a country of old men, women and babies. What can old men, women and babies do for a country Who will rebuild the railroads, the bridges, the homes and the factories. Who will plow the fields? Who will replace the cattle the armies have eaten? I forget my sons and my grandsons in the army when I think of Belgium. My heart aches for my beloved country!"

Care for Prospective Mothers.

The younger of the Belgian women who have arrived here have offered their services as nurses. They are needed and they are put at work in the big hospitals and in the private homes which have been turned into hospitals. Even with the help of the Belgian women there is still a dearth of nurses here.

There has been a place set aside here for the reception of prospective Belgian mothers. Scores upon scores of these women have been shipped here. They are being given the best of care, special surgeons and experienced nurses having been assigned to their hospice by the Bordeaux authorities. This hospital is the one bright spot in Bordeaux, for it recognizes the divine right of motherhood to good care and to the human kindness which is heaven-sent.

There are women here who state they were treated with the utmost consideration by German officers and men. One woman in the hospice for prospective mothers stated:

"When the Germans entered our house, I was in bed. Two of the men rushed into the room, looked at me and departed. An officer came to the house. My mother told him of my condition. At once he said to two soldiers: 'Get the young wife out as quickly as possible. Place her in my motor car with her mother and sister and drive her to the Holland border.' I was placed in the machine and, in half an hour of fast driving, we were safe in Holland. I shall never forget the courtesy of that officer and his men. They are our national enemies, but they had the hearts of good men. I hope my husband has a chance to spare their lives in return for their kindness to me."

War tragedies are common here. Many of the wounded die miserable deaths. Each day sees an increase in the number of demented wounded. War means that here surgeons, in order to save lives, are crippling hundreds of young men daily. It is tragic, but it is war.

Abe Martin

Some folks are born lucky an' others have jest enough rheumatiz t' git by without workin'.

Th' young husband who gits photographed with his hat on allus seems t' come t' some bad end.

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS ARE PLACED UNDER QUARANTINE

The Union Stockyards in Chicago were under quarantine last Saturday by the department of agriculture in order to facilitate the work of the government in stamping out foot and mouth disease, which has recently made its appearance in Indiana and Michigan.

The quarantine will stop the shipments of cattle out of Chicago for 10 days. It will not prevent the receipt of cattle by the Chicago packing plants, or the killing, dressing or shipment of dressed meats. It will simply hold up for a time the function of the stockyards as a clearing house for stocking the dairies ranches and feeding farms of the middle west. No cases of foot and mouth disease have been discovered in the Chicago yards, and the action of the department of agriculture was taken as a precautionary measure.

The reports from Chicago to the effect that Indiana cattle owners had attempted to ship their stock to Michigan by way of Chicago in order to evade the quarantine installed in Indiana, brought about the federal action. Under the provisions of the rule no cattle, sheep or swine may be moved from the yards in interstate or foreign commerce unless for the purpose of immediate slaughter and under permits issued by federal inspectors.

Chicago is the cattle clearing house of the country. Farmers from the states immediately surrounding Illinois send their cattle to Chicago and they are sent out to other sections of the country to be fattened during the winter.

Prices Will Drop.

The continued shipment of cattle and sheep to Chicago without the possibility of shipping them out again, will result in a very considerable drop in the price of live stock for a time, it is said. The price to the consumer will be raised next spring if the quarantine is continued for a longer time than 10 days.

The stock in cattle cars can only be unloaded and herded into reserve pens, which have been specially designated by the federal inspector, under rules of the quarantine. Cars for the transportation of live stock must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before they can be moved again in interstate or foreign commerce. Shipments of stock into the yards from the affected areas must be unloaded under the supervision of federal officials.

Federal Explanation.

This explanation of the government's action was issued at the department of agriculture:

"Because of the danger that cattle infected with the foot and mouth disease may have passed through them, the Union stockyards in Chicago have been quarantined by the secretary of agriculture. This quarantine goes into effect immediately.

"Under the provisions of this quarantine no cattle, sheep or swine can be moved from the stockyards in interstate commerce except for the purpose of immediate slaughter and under permits issued by federal inspectors. In such case they must be transported in sealed cars placarded 'For immediate slaughter.'"

"The stock in these cars can only be unloaded into reserve pens which have been designated for this purpose by the chief of the bureau of animal industry. Cars used for the transportation of stock from the yards must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before they can be moved again in interstate or foreign commerce. Shipments of stock into the yards from uninfected areas must be unloaded through cleaned and disinfected docks and alleyways under the supervision of the federal officials. When reloaded the stock must be placed in cleaned and disinfected cars and the cars officially sealed.

"These measures are considered essential to the prevention of the spread of the disease. Foot and mouth is one of the most contagious infections known, and if it were possible to move stock from the Chicago yards to the country for feeding or dairy purposes there is grave danger that the disease might be disseminated over large areas.

"Up to the present time no case of foot and mouth disease has been found in the Union yards, but there is some reason to believe that infected stock may have passed through. It is at least certain that shipments of stock to Chicago have been made from regions where the foot and mouth disease has broken out."

Dairy Cattle Affected.

The order also affects the dairy show now in progress at the yards. All dairy cattle on exhibition there will be held in quarantine one week. If no hoof and mouth disease breaks out in that time, according to Dr. Bennett, the owners will be permitted to ship the cattle away.

This is the third outbreak of a foot and mouth epidemic among cattle in the United States in 12 years, according to records of the department of agriculture. The first came in 1902-3 and the second in 1908-9.

The first outbreak cost the department $276,000 in the killing and burial of infected cattle, destruction of infected stables and other buildings, and salaries of inspectors. In the second epidemic the cost to the department of fighting the disease was $296,000.

Approximately 4,500 cattle were killed and buried in each epidemic.

Character of Disease.

The foot and mouth disease was first discovered in the United States in 1870, when it was introduced from Canada, where it had been carried by diseased cattle from England. This disease is a virulent, contagious and inoculable malady of animals characterized by initial fever, followed by the formation of blisters on the tongue, palate and lips, sometimes in the nostrils, fourth stomach and intestines of cattle, and on parts of the body where skin is thin, as on the udder and teats, between the claws, on the heels, coronet and pastern. It is said to be more common among cattle, but swine are susceptible and sheep, horses, goats and dogs are sometimes attacked, as are also humans.

The disease begins suddenly and spreads very rapidly. A rise in temperature precedes the vesicular eruption, which is accompanied by salivation and a peculiar smacking of the lips. The vesicules gradually enlarge and eventually break, exposing a sensitive raw, red patch. The animal cannot feed so well as usual, suffers much pain and inconvenience, loses condition, and, if a milk yielding animal, gives less milk. More or less lameness is a constant symptom. It is often fatal to young animals, and is transmitted by the saliva and the discharges from the vesicles.

CLEVELAND IS QUARANTINED

Stock Yards Placed Under Ban to Check Spread of Disease.

BULLETIN.

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.—As a preliminary measure to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease among live stock, the Cincinnati Union Stockyards were placed under federal quarantine today.

Cleveland, Nov. 3.—The Cleveland stock yards were placed under federal quarantine today, the order being a part of the plan inaugurated in other cities yesterday to prevent the spread of "foot and mouth" disease, discovered among live stock. The order was issued by Dr. H. H. George, United States inspector in charge of the department of animal husbandry.

No sign of the "foot and mouth" disease has been found in Cleveland, and the quarantine order is merely precautionary, Mr. Murphy said.

A NEW QUEEN

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA

Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is the new queen of Roumania. She is the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, a son of Queen Victoria. She has one son, Prince Charles, who is now the crown prince of Roumania, and one daughter, Princess Elizabeth, considered one of the most beautiful princesses in Europe. The queen herself is noted for her stately beauty.

WAR IN BRIEF

NIP and tuck, give and take—that is a fair description of the battle along the North Sea. As the week closed this warfare was the point of chief concern. A semi-official note from Rome indicated that Italy might take a more definite stand in the titanic struggle. It is said that the Island of Saseno, commanding the harbor of Allona, Albania, ownership of which long has been disputed by Greece and Italy, has been seized by Italian forces.

The French war office, in its official statement, acknowledges that the fiercest German onslaught, shifted to the east and south of the coast, has met with success at points. Two towns south of Ypres, in Belgium, just north of the border, are mentioned by the French as having been captured by the Germans. Farther east, it is said, some ground has been won by the allies. Along the entire western front, from the sea to Arras, the Germans resumed a general offensive movement.

In the east the battle continues without definite result. An Austrian defeat on the East Prussian front is reported by the Russian embassy at Washington. The last word of the past week from the Austrian government was that reverses had been suffered by the Russians at various places in Galicia.

The increasing confidence of the French is indicated in the unofficial announcement in Paris that the French government will return to that city from Bordeaux on November 20.

Saturdaly, war was officially declared between Turkey and Russia, according to a private message transmitted from Constantinople to the United States through the channels of the American government. A Rome correspondent reported that Turkish warships were bombarding Sevastopol.

Two Turkish torpedo boat destroyers entered the port of Odessa, on the Black Sea last Thursday and sank a Russian gunboat. They also inflicted damage on the French liner Portugal. Following the bombardment of the Russian coast towns of Theodsia and Novorssysk by Turkish warships two Russian ships were sunk in the Black Sea by the cruiser Goeben, which was sold to Turkey by Germany, according to advices received in London. It was stated that the steamers Yalta and Kazbek were torpedoed by the Goeben and that 73 passengers and sailors of the Kazbek were drowned. Shortly afterward the Kazbek was struck by two torpedoes and sank within 15 minutes.

Both Great Britain and Russia presented the following demands to the sublime porte: "An explanation of Turkey's naval action in the Black Sea. The dismissal of German officers from Turkish ships. Ths dismantling of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, said to have been purchased by Turkey from Germany."

The Russian government has the assurance of both England and France that they will make its cause theirs so far as Turkey or any other nation is concerned.

The secret of Russian victory, writes a British correspondent at Petrograd, lies in the vastness of the Russian emperor's army, estimated at 8,000,000 men. This enables the Russians to keep an immense reserve for every army, changing regiments frequently and never leaving the same men on the firing line long enough to become stale.

The one great factor upon which the allies build their hopes of an eventual triumph is beginning to tell. It is the almost, inexhaustible supply of men that may be drawn from the vast reaches of the British and Russian empires, which are relied upon in time to crush the Germans.

WARRING NATIONS SEEK HORSES IN UNITED STATES

Horse buyers, representing the governments of England and France, are flocking into Colorado and Wyoming from all directions and preparations are being made to round up 100,000 horses in Wyoming alone, to be shipped abroad for cavalry service in the war. Several thousand head have already been shipped.

Tarzan of the Apes by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS (NORMAN BEAN)

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CHAPTER XXIII. (Continued)

"Here are two messages for you, Tarzan of the apes," cried D'Arnot, turning toward the door, but his companion was not there.

D'Arnot walked to the door and looked out. Tarzan was nowhere in sight. He called aloud, but there was no response.

"Mon Dieu!" exclaimed D'Arnot. "He has left me. I feel it. He has gone back to his jungle and left me here alone."

And then he remembered the look on Tarzan's face when they had discovered that the cabin empty — such a look as the hunter sees in the eyes of the deer he has brought down. The man had been hard hit—D'Arnot realized it now—but why? He could not understand.

The Frenchman looked about him. The lonliness and the horror of the place commenced to get on his nerves —already weakened by the ordeal of suffering and sickness he had passed through.

To be left here alone beside this awful jungle—never to hear a human voice or see a human face—in constant dread of savage beasts and more terribly savage men—a prey to solitude and hopelessness. It was awful.

And far to the east Tarzan of the apes was speeding through the middle terrace back to his tribe. Never had he traveled with such reckless speed.

He felt that he was running away from himself — that by hurtling through the forest like a frightened squirrel he was escaping from his own thoughts. But no matter how fast he went he found them always with him.

He passed above the sinuous, tsriped body of Sabor, the tiger, going in the opposite direction; toward the cabin, thought Tarzan.

What could D'Arnot do against Sabor — or if Bolgani, the gorilla, should come upon him—or Numa, the lion, or cruel Sheeta.

Tarzan paused in his flight.

"What are you, Tarzan?" he asked aloud. "An ape or a man?"

"If you are an ape you will do as the apes would do—leave one of your kind to die in the jungle, if it suited your whim to go elsewhere.

"If you are a man, you will return to protect your kind. You will not run away from one of your own people, because one of them has run away from you.

D'Arnot closed the cabin door. He was very nervous. Even brave men, and D'Arnot was a brave man, are sometimes frightened by solitude.

He loaded one of the carbines and placed it within easy reach. Then he went to the desk and took up the unsealed letter addressed to Tarzan.

Possibly it contained word that his people had but left the beach temporarily. He felt that it would be no breach of ethics to read this letter, so he took the enclosure from the envelope and read:

To Tarzan of the Apes:

We thank you for the use of your cabin, and are sorry that you did not permit us the pleasure of seeing and thanking you in person.

We have harmed nothing, but have left many things for you which may add to your comfort and safety here in your lonely home.

If you know the strange white man who saved our lives so many times, and brought us food, and if you can converse with him, thank him also for his kindness.

We sail within the hour, never to return, but we wish you and that other jungle friend to know that we shall always thank you for what you did for strangers on your shore, and that we should have done infinitely more to reward you both had you given us the opportunity.

Very respectfully,
Wm. Cecil Clayton.

"'Never to return,'" muttered D'Arnot, and threw himself face downward upon the cot.

An hour later he started up, listening.

Something was at the door trying to enter.

D'Arnot reached for the loaded carbine and placed it to his shoulder, ready for any emergency that might arise.

Dusk was falling, and the interior of the cabin was very dark; but the man could see the latch rising from its seat.

He felt his hair rising upon his scalp.

Gently the door opened until a thin crack showed something standing just without.

D'Arnot sighted along the blue barrel at the crack of the door—and then he pulled the trigger.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Lost Treasure.

When the expedition returned, following their fruitless endeavor to succor D'Arnot, Captain Dufranne was anxious to steam away as quickly as possible, and all save Jane Porter had acquiesced.

"No," she said determinedly, "I shall not go, nor should you, for there are two friends in that jungle who will come out of it some day, expecting to find us awaiting them.

"Your officer, Captain Dufranne, is one of them, and the forest man who has saved the lives of every member of my father's party is the other.

"He left me at the edge of the jungle two days ago to hasten to the aid of my father and Clayton, as he thought.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Tarzan of the Apes

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and he has stayed to rescue Lieutenant D'Arnot; of that you may be sure.

"Had he been too late to be of service to the lieutenant, he would have been back before now—the fact that he is not back is sufficient proof to me that he is delayed because Lieutenant D'Arnot is wounded, or he has had to follow his captors farther than the village which your sailors attacked."

"But poor D'Arnot's uniform and all his belongings were found in that village, Miss Porter," argued the captain. "The natives showed great excitement when questioned as to the white man's fate."

"But they did not admit that he was dead. As for his clothes and accoutrements being in their possession—more civilized peoples than these poor savage negroes strip their prisoners of every article of value whether they intend killing them or not."

"Possibly your forest man was captured or killed by the savages," suggested Captain Dufranne.

The girl laughed.

"You do not know him," she replied, a little thrill of pride setting her nerves a-tingle at the thought that she spoke of her own.

"I admit that he would be worth waiting for, this superman of yours," laughed the captain. "I most certainly should like to see him."

"Then wait for him, my dear captain," urged the girl, "for I intend doing so."

The Frenchman would have been a very much surprised man could he have interpreted the true meaning of the girl's words.

They had been walking from the beach toward the cabin as they talked, and now they joined a little group sitting on camp-stools in the shade of a great tree beside the cabin.

Professor Porter was there, and Mr. Philander and Clayton, with Lieutenant Charpentier and two of his brother officers, while Esmeralda hovered in the background, ever and anon venturing opinions and comments with the freedom of an old and much-indulged family servant.

The officers rose and saluted as their superior approached, and Clayton surrendered his camp-stool to Jane Porter.

"We were just discussing poor Paul's fate," said Captain Dufranne. "Miss Porter insists that we have no proof of his death—nor have we.

"On the other hand, she maintains that the continued absence of your omnipotent jungle friend indicates that D'Arnot is still in need of his services, either because he is wounded, or still is a prisoner in a more distant native village."

"It has been suggested," ventured Lieutenant Charpentier, "that the wild man may have been a member of the tribe of blacks who attacked our party—that he was hastening to aid them—his own people."

Jane Porter shot a quick glance at Clayton.

"It seems vastly more reasonable," said Professor Porter.

"I do not agree with you," objected Mr. Philander. "He had ample opportunity to harm us himself, or to lead his people against us. Instead, during all our residence here, he has been uniformly consistent in his role of protector and provider."

"That is true," interjected Clayton, "yet we must not overlook the fact that except for himself the only human beings within hundreds of miles are savage cannibals.

"He was armed precisely as are they, which indicates that he has maintained relations of some nature with them, and the fact that he is but one against possibly thousands suggests that these relations could scarcely have been other than friendly."

"It seems improbable, then, that he is not connected with them," remarked the captain, "possibly a member of this tribe."

"Or," added another of the officers, "that he could even have lived a sufficient length of time among the savage denizens of the jungle, brute and human, to have become proficient in woodcraft, or in the use of African weapons."

"You are judging him according to your own standards, gentlemen," said Jane Porter. "An ordinary white man such as any of you—pardon me, I did not mean just that—rather, a white man above the ordinary in physique and intelligence could never, I grant you, have lived a year alone and naked in this tropical jungle.

"But this man not only surpasses the average white man in strength and agility, but as far transcends our trained athletes and 'strong men' as they surpass a day-old baby; and his courage and ferocity in battle is that of the wild beast."

"He has certainly won a loyal champion, Miss Porter," said Captain Dufranne, laughing. "I am sure that there be none of us here but would willingly face death in its most terrifying forms to deserve the tributes of one even half so loyal—or so beautiful."

"You would not wonder that I defend him," said the girl, "could you have seen him as I saw him, battling in my behalf with that huge, hairy brute.

"Could you have seen him charge the monster as a bull might charge a grizzly—absolutely without sign of fear or hesitation—you would have believed him more than human.

"Could you have seen those mighty muscles knotting under the brown skin—could you have seen them force back those awful fangs—you, too, would have thought him invincible.

"And could you have seen the chivalrous treatment which he accorded a strange girl of a strange race, you would feel the same absolute confidence in him that I feel."

"You have won your suit," cried the captain. "The cruiser shall wait a few days longer."

"Fo' de Lawd's sake, honey," cried Esmeralda. "You doan' mean to tell me dat youse a goin' to stay right yere in dis yere lan' of carnivable animals when you all done got de oppahtunity to escapade on dat crosier? Doan' tell me dat, honey."

"Why, Esmeralda! You should be ashamed of yourself," cried Jane Porter. "Is this any way to show your gratitude to the man who saved your life twice?"

"Well, Miss Jane, das all jes' as yo' say; but dat dere fores' lawd never did save us to stay yere. He done save us so we all could get away from yere. Ah expec' he be mighty peevish when he fin' we ain't got no mo' sense'n to stay right yere after he don give us de chanct to get away.

"Ah hoped Ah'd never have to sleep in dis yere geological garden another night and listen to all dem lonesome noises dat come out of dat jumble after dark."

"I don't blame you a bit, Ehmeralda," said Clayton.

"You and Esmeralda had better go and live on the cruiser," said Jane Porter, in fine scorn. "What would you think if you had to live all of your life in that jungle as our forest man has done?"

"Tut, tut, child," said Professor Porter. "Captain Dufranne is willing to remain, and for my part I am perfectly willing, perfectly willing—as I always have been to humor your childish whims."

"We can utilize the morrow in recovering the chest, professor," suggested Mr. Philander.

"Quite so, quite so, Mr. Philander. I had almost forgotten the treasure," exclaimed Professor Porter. "Possibly we can borrow some men to assist us, and some of the prisoners to point out the location of the chest."

"Most assuredly, my dear professor, we are all yours to command," said the captain.

It was arranged that on the next day Lieutenant Charpentier was to take a detail of ten men, and one of the mutineers of the Arrow as a guide, and unearth the treasure also that the cruiser would remain for a full week in the little harbor. At the end of that time it was to be assumed that D'Arnot was truly dead, and that the forest man would not return while they remained. Then the two vessels were to leave with all the party.

Professor Porter did not accompany the treasure-seekers on the following day, but when he saw them returning empty-handed toward noon, he hastened forward to meet them—his usual preoccupied indifference entirely vanished, and in its place a nervous and excited manner.

To Be Continued.

On the Floor of Congress

the sustaining power of good chewing tobacco . . . PIPER Heidsieck . . . is in constant demand. During a great speech or a keen argument, many congressmen do not like to retire to the smoking-room to enjoy their tobacco.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have a pure-bred Jersey, 3½ years old, that often gives lumpy milk from one of her teats. In the evening the teat seems to have a lump in it, and in the morning the milk is lumpy. She appears to be in good health. This trouble occurs about every two weeks. Can any reader give a remedy for it? —S., Chesapeake, Ohio.

I have two mares, one a 4-year-old and the other 20, both of which were bred in May of this year. Some months later a small object about a half-foot long came from each, and I am afraid they have lost their foals. Can anyone advise me on this subject? —R., Murrayville, W. Va.

Warts on Calf.

In answer to K., Sauble, Mich., I would advise applying strong cider vinegar or castor oil twice a day to lumps on a calf's head, as either of these remedies will remove them if they are warts.—A., Aldrich, Mich.

Weevils in Beans.

For keeping weevils out of beans we place a small piece of camphor gum in with the beans.—C., Coolville, Ohio.

Sudan Grass.

Sudan grass, a new and valuable forage plant for the warmer, drier portions of the state, is being introduced in considerable quantity. In the southern dry states, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, remarkable results have been obtained with this as a forage crop. However, cooler nights and higher altitudes will prevent its extensive use in the northwest.

R. L. Buchanan of the State Experiment Station at Pullman states that this new forage plant was discovered in 1909 in Africa in the search for a grass lacking the objectionable root stocks that have made Johnson grass such a pest in the south. It was given the name Sudan grass to distinguish it and to aid in its distribution. Sudan grass is an annual. It is closely related to the sorghums and crosses with them readily. The average height is about 4 feet, but when cultivated in rows it attains a height of 6 to 9 feet, with stems about one-fourth of an inch in diameter. The plant tools freely and sometimes 100 stems arise from one crown. Sudan grass, like other sorghums, does best in a warm climate, sometimes yielding four cuttings a year. Thus, throughout the south, it promises to become of great importance, but in areas where the nights are cold it does not do well. Therefore, in most sections of Washington the grass will probably be of little value. A small amount has been raised two years at the Experiment Station, showing that seed will mature in this climate, but only one crop a year can be counted on. The plant is very resistant to drought; it simply lies dormant during the dry spell, after which it renews its growth.

Sudan grass yields about as much as alfalfa. The alfalfa, however, is more valuable since it has a much higher protein content. Sudan grass is about equal to timothy, but the yield is much greater. A large quantity of seed, which does not shatter easily, is produced. Most of the seed is grown in the south and the yield varies from a few hundred to over 2,000 pounds per acre. At present the seed sells for $1 per pound, but the increased acreage will probably soon reduce the price to 4 or 5 cents per pound.

Sixteen to 24 pounds of seed should be sowed to the acre after the ground has become warm in the spring. In dry regions, however, a much lighter seeding is most profitable. For seeding in cultivated rows, 32 to 44 inches apart, two to four pounds of seed per acre are sufficient.

In growing Sudan grass, there are three things to consider: It will not do well in a cold climate or high altitude; seed is expensive; and, owing to the similarity of its seeds to those of Johnson grass, there is danger of adulteration. In buying the seed it is well to get it from an area farther north than the reigion of the Johnson grass, or to send a sample of the seed to the State Experiment Station, where it will be examined free of charge.—Washington Station.

Sweet Clover as Forage.

Sweet clover cut at the proper stage has a nigh feeding value, resembling alfalfa in this, as it does in appearance. Cattle and sheep do not eat it as readily at the start as is the case with other hay, owing to the peculiar aroma of the plant, but those who have tried it out thoroughly claim that they soon become accustomed to it and eat it as readily as they do clover or alfalfa hay. The same is possibly true with the use of the plant as a pasture for livestock, yet the writer's limited experience would seem to indicate that it is not unpalatable to livestock. Some colts and hogs which have been running in an alfalfa field this summer in which there was a light sprinkling of sweet clover have apparently eaten the sweet clover as readily as they have the alfalfa, as it is very rare indeed, to find a sweet clover plant in this field which has not been bitten off by the stock, although the alfalfa pasture is abundant. There is every evidence that sweet clover has a value as a forage crop which has not been accorded it by the average farmer, who has long considered it nothing but a weed.

Dodder.

Many of our climbing plants choke young trees in growing by twining about them too closely, but dodder has an entirely original way of getting good things, and seems to thrive by poaching.

The pestiferous plant has not a single root nor any leaner but a little green leaf. It is a yellow, thread-like twining stem, carrying here and there small round clusters of little flowers, something like convulvulus.

Whenever dodder attacks anything, it puts out tiny suckers that drive themselves into the stem of what it captures and take from the stem all the sustaining food needed. When pretty thoroughly developed and in the right condition they start out great masses or tangles of wonderfully entwined yellowish threads, which are liable to run and cover bushes, whole crops, and destroying anything that is near, as farmers well know.

The minute dodder seedling stays patiently waiting for nearly a month. Then it sets into growing rapidly; its tip pierces the ground and then all of the little seedlings get to curving round and round and the work goes on and on, driving in innumerable other suckers until everything is ruined in the disastrous tangle.

Some meager looking flowers endeavor to do their blossoming duty, from which, later on, lots of tiny seeds scatter.

Home-Grown Seed Corn.

The best place to obtain seed corn is from your own fields or in your own neighborhood, selecting a variety that has proved generally successful, says the federal department. If you have an established and reliable corn breeder in your neighborhood, it will be safe and often will pay to get your seed from him.

In tests made by the government for five years, in 10 northern states and with 12 varieties, it was found that the variety producing best in some states produced least in others. Seed ears from high-yielding rows, however, invariably produced better than seed ears from poor-yielding rows. Well preserved seed on poor soil yielded 12 per cent more than poorly preserved seed and on fertile soil 27 per cent more, notwithstanding the fact that both lots germinated alike.

The bright warm days of October are the time for the forehanded farmer to gather his seed for next year by going through his field with a bag and husking the ears from the stalks that produced best. This seed should be dried and preserved carefully throughout the winter. Where the corn is cut up the best ears should be saved out at husking time.

LIVE STOCK

Pasture for Sheep.

If one will use common sense in giving his sheep good pasture and will raise plenty of pasture, the cost of pasturing sheep will be very low. The late summer and fall is very trying on the breeding ewes, and unless the sheep owner maintains the flock in a vigorous condition the profits are sure to be cut down to a great extent. It is very good to have an abundance of green pasture and forage crops for the ewes to maintain and regain their strength and flesh, which they have lost during the suckling of their lambs. They should be treated well after weaning, so that they will reach their normal condition by mating time.

Anyone will find it a serious thing to have their ewes run down and in poor condition at the time of mating. Take note that the ewes that produce the best lambs at weaning time are usually the best breeders and should be treated with the best care and management. When a ewe shows a large heavy lamb at weaning time she is usually very thin and run down. Some owners would dispose of her and think that she was too weak for a breeding ewe because she was so thin at weaning time. But here they make a very bad mistake. After weaning, the ewes can be kept in a vigorous, flesh-forming condition if put on good pastures and a small amount of grain is fed.

Fall Care of Sheep.

The next few weeks are critical ones in the life of sheep. The success with them another year will be largely determined by the manner in which they enter the winter months. If they make the beginning of winter, poor in flesh, weak in bodily health and strength, it will be almost impossible to get them up in better condition before spring. For this reason it behooves us to see to it that every sheep, and especially the ewes that are expected to bear lambs, is in good shape for the winter season.

Generally the pastures will be found a little short at this season of the year, and this works against the welfare of the sheep. I like to always have two pastures so that I can alternate from one to the other. Sheep, as well as other animals, like such a change, and it is good for them. While they are eating down one pasture the other will be getting a start that will give them some nice feeding when they get back to it. If there is no such extra pasture then we should begin feeding some grain. Before now we have been feeding oats by the first of October. This puts the sheep up in nice trim for the coming confinement. I like oats best of all grain for sheep, as it gives the sheep strength; it has all the elements for growth, and makes bone and muscle. While only a small amount each day is needed to carry the flock along, yet that little amount should not be omitted.

It is just the right season of the year now to mate the sexes where early lambs are desired. Ewes bred in October will drop lambs about the corresponding days of the next March.

But before mating the sexes we should cull out all the old ewes that are on the decline, and no lambs should be bred. We can easily stunt our lambs by putting on them the serious duty of motherhood before they are matured. We should use only rams of full blood and vigor, as well as ewes that are thrifty. If we followed this rule we would soon build our flocks up to better things than we have ever known.—A. W. Latham in Michigan Farmer.

PRESSED HARD

Coffee's Weight on Old Age.

When people realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are usually glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

"My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker, had been troubled with her heart for a number of years, and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach.

"Some time ago I was making a visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat unusual flavor of the coffee and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum.

"I was so pleased with it that, after the meal was over, I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal. The whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely.

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that, after using Postum for a short time, she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart, and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general conidtion much improved. This continued until she was well and hearty.

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family; but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Regular Postum — must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicous beverage **instantly.** 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same."

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

THE DAIRY

Milk Fever.

Milk fever is a very common disease among dairy cows, and where the proper methods of treatment are not used, death is very apt to occur. Fortunately, the treatment for milk fever is very simple, and if given in time, recovery of the animal is assured.

The peculiar feature of the disease is that it invariably attacks the very best cows, which are in the prime of life and in the best of condition. The greater number of cases occur after the birth of the fourth to sixth calf, but very seldom in heifers with the first or second calf or in old cows which have passed their most active period of life. The attack usually comes from a few hours to three days after calving, although there are records of cases occurring several weeks after the birth of the calf.

The name of this disease is very misleading, for it is not a fever. It is called "Paturient Paresis" by scientific men. It is true the body temperature may rise one or two degrees at the outset of the attack, but it falls quickly to normal or below normal.

The specific cause of the disease is not definitely known. There have been many theories advanced as to the origin of this trouble; however, it is now believed that the disease is produced by the toxins formed by the normal functions of an over-active udder. These toxins are absorbed by the blood and set up nervous disorders by their action on the brain and spinal cord. It is believed that the success of the air treatment is due to the pressure preventing the absorption of these toxins by the blood.

Some of the contributing causes of milk fever are excessive feeding and lack of exercise. It frequently follows an easy delivery and one attack predisposes an animal to recurring attacks.

As a rule the dairyman does not notice that anything is wrong until the animal is down and unable to rise. The characteristic position for a cow with milk fever is to lie on its breast with the legs in normal position and the head thrown around on the flank. There seems to be a complete paralysis of the hind limbs and the animal apparently is in a stupor. There is a loss of feeling, the cow is insensible to flies or blows, and the eyes appear glassy. The muscles of the throat are so paralyzed that swallowing is impossible. It is not wise to attempt to drench an animal at this time. Occasionally the patient may struggle and moan as if in great pain.

The cure for milk fever is to pump the udder full of air or oxygen. Special air pumps for injecting sterilized air into the udder, or tanks of oxygen may be secured from any veterinary supply house at low cost. In their use, precautions should be taken to have all instruments perfectly sterilized. All metal parts should be boiled for 10 minutes. A 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid or creoline must be used for disinfecting the teat tubes before each insertion.

It is well to knead the udder while filling in order to distribute the pressure evenly. The air may be held in by binding the ends of the teats with tape. A patient recovers very quickly when the air treatment is given and usualy within a few hours it is able to stand up and eat.

If a milk fever outfit is at hand or a competent veterinarian available it is not wise to try and ward off milk fever by low feeding, because of the ill effect on the milk flow. Feed laxative foods and allow plenty of exercise. Do not milk the udder dry for two or three days after calving.

THE ORCHARD

The Strawberry Grub.

The working of the white grub in newly set strawberry fields annually causes much loss much more, perhaps, than is commonly realized. Vacancies here and there amount to quite a little sometimes, when taken in the aggregate.

The more intensive the culture and higher the prices prevailing, the greater the loss in money.

The grub begins his work as soon as the plants are set and continues his operations throughout the life of the plantation.

As this strawberry pest works on the roots of the plants only, there is no chance to reach his case with arsenites. The only thing to do is to hunt him out and kill him.

If a plant appears to be wilting or out of condition, not keeping up with its fellows, nine chances in ten a grub will be feeding on its roots.

It is not often that his presence can be detected in time to save the plant in a condition that will warrant its retention in the row of plants. However, by destroying the grub other plants in the row may be saved. As these grubs have ferocious appetites, a single specimen may be responsible for a large vacancy.

By having a piece of ground under cultivation two or three years previous to setting to strawberry plants there will be comparatively small loss from this source, but we never yet had a plantation that was perfectly free from this pest. We annually save many plants by keeping an eye open for signs of his workings.

Cleaning Up.

As a rule, the orchard puts on a very unlovely appearance in the fall, after the pickers have left it, and unless it has had exceptionally good care and cultivation, the weeds have gotten a pretty good start.

Yellow leaves, rotton apples, weeds, briars, etc., help to make the orchard the most unlovely spot of the farm. Another feature that gives the orchard an unsightly appearance is ill-kept fence rows. The fence rows that have been allowed to grow up in briors thistle, etc., will soon have such a start that it will be hard to get rid of.

It seems that insects of different kinds are so numerous in the orchards of late years, that the orchard clean-up in the fall is advisable, from more than one point of view. The orchard that has grown up in weeds furnishes splendid hiding places for borers and other fruit pests.

All the dried twigs, brush, etc., should be hauled to the gulley and the rotten apples with them. It is best to turn weeds under late in the fall if possible, as this will be the means of storing up moisture for the fruit next season, and furnish humus for the crops, if cultivated.

If the weeds are not plowed under, they should be mowed off late in the summer, and the fence rows cleaned out. If there are any dead trees in the orchard, they should be cut out and used to stop a ditch, and make preparations for new plantings this fall This is better attended to now than to wait till spring. All limbs that have broken down under a load of fruit should be removed, and also all dead limbs.

BIRDS SAVE THE FORESTS

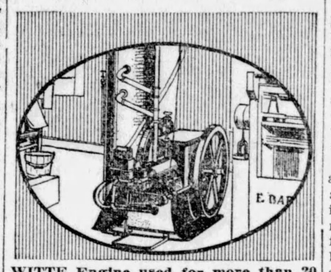
Those who are trying to stop the ruthless destruction of birds should be strongly seconded by foresters. According to a recent government report, insects cause an annual loss to trees of the country of over $100,00,000. This would be many times greater if it were not for the birds which seek and destroy them. There are 400 species of insects which prey upon the oak. The willow has 186 species which threaten its destruction, the pine 165, the hickory 170, the birch 106, and the elm 80. The careful analysis of the stomachs of woodpeckers, titmise, kinglets, wrens, fycatchers, swallows and others show that these birds are busily engaged in consuming numbers of these very insects. Many birds are fond of the destructive vegetable growths that are found upon trees. Mice and other small animals that gnak the bark are eagerly watched and devoured by owls, hawks and other birds of prey. Aside from this, robins and divers birds, by scattering seed, are active agents in reforestation.

EGG CANDLING CHART

The United States department of agriculture has recently published a colored chart, known as an egg-candling chart. By means of this chart, which may be secured by writing to the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., and a candle, the condition of an egg may be actually determined before breaking it. This chart should be of special value to parties wishing to candle aggs before buying or selling them.

20-Year Engine Record

Over 20 years ago, when McBeth & Dallas, seed growers, of Garden City, Kan., wanted an engine to run the machinery in their new seed house—their elevators, fanning mills, cleaners and graders—they put faith into the work of a young engine builder in Kansas City, Ed. H. Witte, who had then been making gasoline engines seven years. At that time, Witte's little factory was one of four or five gasoline engine factories then in America, which had survived the experimental stage, and were proving the practical usefulness of the internal combustion engine. The WITTE engine pictured herewith shows, accord-



WITTE Engine used for more than 20 years by McBeth & Dallas, Garden City, Kan.

ing to McBeth & Dallas, a remarkably successful machine. In all the years since it was first installed, its operation, they say, has justified their faith in Witte's ability, and proved that they made no mistake in buying his engine. Since buying their WITTE engine they have seen Witte's factory grow to a mammoth plant, and WITTE engines shipped all over the world. Today, anyone can buy the genuine WITTE engines for less than half the prices charged 20 years ago, and get with each engine a much more binding guarantee than ever. Where, 20 years ago, the engines were made only for gasoline consumption, today most of them are made to use kerosene, as well as gasoline, in the same engine. Besides kerosene, the other cheap fuels of like grade that are available, such as solar oil, toppings, etc., are used with success. Witte's new catalog, the finest, by the way, in the whole engine business of America, shows his complete up-to-date line of styles and sizes, from 2 to 22 horsepower—stationary, skidded, portable and special sawrigs, and quotes his present remarkably low prices. Witte now sells only direct from his factory to users. As a result, he quotes a 6 horsepower for only $99.35, against his former price of $169.00. Other sizes proportionately low—all sold under a binding five-year guarantee, and subject to full 60 days' free trial. To get a new catalog and full information, with latest prices, write Ed. H. Witte, Witte Iron Works Co., 2618 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

POULTRY

Improving the Flock.

I think I would be safe in saying that fully 80 per cent of the farms now are stocked with flock of mongrels. If farmers would only take more interest in their poultry I am sure they would obtain far better results. In the first place, purchase a pen or two, according to what you feel like investing. The birds might cost a little, but I believe it is a safe investment.

Try to raise in every way better birds than your neighbor and you will soon have the whole neighborhood looking to you for eggs and birds for which you will be able to get a better price than simply to market them. In raising your poultry you should care for them just as much as anything else you raise, and without this care they are not going to pay you well. They should have good houses free from drafts and dampness in which they will be comfortable both during the summer and winter months.

Feed as much of a variety of grains as possible, such as wheat, barley, oats and corn, although we do not like the idea of feeding corn during the summer months, as it produces too much fat and heat to the fowl. But don't be afraid of the oats. We have heard several say, "We do not feed oats, for it will punch holes in their crops," but we have never had this trouble and feed them almost all the time and find that they have never troubled any of our birds. In winter nothing affords any better green food than sprouted oats, and for the benefit of those who have never sprouted any will find the following way to be strictly all right as we use it ourselves, using the cellar for this work.

First, take what oats you wish to sprout, use your own judgment as to the quantity acording to the size flock you have, but be careful not to use too many, as they will mould if kept too long after sprouted. Place in a large bucket and pour lukewarm water over them, covering by about an inch. Let them stand 24 hours, pour off water and place in shallow trays or boxes with small holes through the bottom, so the water will drain off to about one inch in depth. Water them with sprinkler night and morning, and begin using when the sprouts are about an inch long. This is very cheap food and will aid greatly in filling the egg basket.

If using a wet mash be sure and use sour milk for moistening instead of water if the milk can be had. Also keep the hopper filled with wheat bran and corn meal about half and half, using about 10 per cent beef scraps. Where you have milk the beef scrap may be left off.

Don't neglect to keep grit and shell also fresh, clean water before them at all times.—O. M. Allen, in Farmers' Guide.

Clean Nests.

Clean eggs bring better prices than dirty ones.

Poultry keepers may easily reduce the number of dirty or soiled eggs and losses that result. First, an ample number of nests is, of course, necessary, but an ample number means no more than, and probably not as much as, are usually directed by poultry writers. Laying houses are, as a rule, provided with enough nests, but where the keeper falls down is in failing to supply enough nesting material and floor litter.

Obviously, the nesting material must be clean, or the eggs become soiled by contact, and it must be sufficient in quantity, or the eggs are often broken by dropping upon the floor of the nest. In houses where the dropping boards are above the nests, and the custom is to sand the boards, small stones often drop into the nest and breakage results when newly laid eggs fall upon them. The condition of nests should be noticed daily, and the nesting material replenished when necessary.

An ample and clean litter on the floor is also very essential when an A-1 clean product is sought. Particularly is this true when the hens are allowed outdoors during wet weather. The litter acts as a foot mat for the hens on their way to the nests.

New York is now quoting chalk white eggs at about 36 cents. This means near-by hennery whites. If you have the enterprise and can furnish a case or so per week of high-class hennery whites you can send them to New York and compete with the near-by poultrymen.

Agents Wanted

Cash Paid Weekly

to home and traveling salesmen; permanent, regular income; exclusive right to sell famous Stark Delicious and Stark trade mark trees; easy money makers; big free outfit; wonderful New Color Display Book; shows every variety fruit actual color, full size; irresistible, convincing; closes sales at sight; free trees pay expenses; salesmen's orders biggest since our beginning, 1816; write quick for contract and location.

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co.
R.R. 10, Louisiana, Mo.
North Girard, Pa.; Dansville, N. Y.

Roofing Bargains

Never again will you get a chance like the one in this advertisement. Read the wonderful offers we are making on galvanized and painted roofing, as well as on our high grade rubber surfaced roofing. We are the originators of roofing direct to the consumer. We control our own factories, and can at all times supply biggest roofing snaps.

CORRUGATED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. 97¢ METAL ROOFING

Most Wonderful Roofing Advertisement Ever Published

READY ROOFING RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING 100 SQ. FT. 49¢

PRICES S-M-A-S-H-E-D

Yes! absolutely smashed to pieces. While our regular prices are always lowest on best roofing materials, once a while we run across something very special, even for us, and then—smash go all prices. Lots at these smash of which we have but a limited amount to sell. ACT QUICKLY! Get your share of these bargains.

Lot No. DS-1 10,000 squares only of corrugated iron roofing; good all around covering. Light weight corrugated sheets, about 2 ft. x 2 ft. unpainted. Price 97c for 100 square feet, f. o. b. cars, Chicago, not freight prepaid.

Lot No. DS-2 8000 squares only, rubber surfaced roofing at 49c per square. Light weight; can be sent by freight prepaid. Roofing in 1-2-ply, weighs from 35 to 55 lbs. per square. 2 to 4 pieces to roll. Nails and cement furnished.

FREIGHT PAID OFFER

GALVANIZED and METAL ROOFING

$1.60 Buys our best open hearth 11-4 in. corrugated, unpainted, roofing and siding sheets. Sheets are 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 22 inches wide. New and perfect. Also furnished in V crimped flat or standing seam. Painted 10c per square additional. Order by Lot No. DS-3.

High grade pressed brick painted steel siding and beaded ceiling, $1.70 per square. Order by Lot No. DS-10.

$2.75 Buys best grade of brand new galvanized, 11-4 in. corrugated sheets 22 in. wide by 8 ft. Order this by Lot No. DS-4. We have other grades of galvanized roofing and siding. Roofing accessories of every kind priced low.

This freight paid offer on the following roofing is provided your shipping point is east of Nebraska and Kansas and North of the Ohio River; your order to be for at least 5 squares. Prices to other points on application.

Chicago House Wrecking Company

Prominently known everywhere for 40 years as the "great price wreckers." Have decided that their best interests require more prominent use of the present owners names. In the future, the four Harris brothers will advertise and sell their goods as

Harris Bros. Company

RUBBER SURFACED ROOFING

$1.15 Buys the best and heaviest established rubber surfaced roofing made; perfect, lasting. This is our "Ajax" brand and contains 10 square feet in every roll. Has 2 nails in each piece. Weighs about 50 lbs. per roll. $1.00, extra. Lot No. DS-6.

$1.25 Buys high grade rubber surfaced asphalt roofing, 108 square feet, two to three pieces to roll. Complete with nails and cement. Lot No. DS-7.

$3.25 Buys red and green slate roofing, 108 square feet, 2 to 3 pieces to roll. Complete with nails and cement. Lot No. DS-8. Weight about 110 lbs. per roll. Order by Lot No. DS-9.

FREE CATALOG

Mail the coupon today for your copy of our free mammoth, illustrated catalog on roofing, siding and ceiling. This economy guide is the most magnificent book of coverings, ever produced, detailing each and every phase of the roofing, siding and ceiling question. It gives you valuable advice as to what kind of covering is best suited for your purpose. The prices quoted in every instance are the lowest ever made on dependable materials.

FREE SAMPLES!

We will gladly send, on request, samples of the various roofings. Tell us the kind of building you wish to cover. Ask for copies of unsolicited testimonials which tell the money saving and satisfaction experienced by others.

Send this Coupon

HARRIS BROS. CO., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Without any obligation to purchase, please send me your free mammoth, illustrated catalog on roofing.

Name .....

Address .....

HARRIS BROS. CO. 35th & Iron Sts. CHICAGO

Big Bargains in Steel Shingles

Prices on Edwards Steel Shingles have been chiseled down to bed rock. Never before could you buy these fine steel shingles at such low prices. You can buy steel shingles that won't rot, rust, crack, burn or leak for the cost of old rotting wood shingles. Will outlast any building.

Better Than Wood Shingles

Edwards Steel Shingles are cheaper than good wood shingles—will last 5 times longer. In successful use on over 125,000 buildings.

Easy to Lay — Save Time

Come in big clusters ready to put on. A few nails, hammer and a little time—10 times faster and 10 times easier than putting on wood shingles, one at a time. Edwards Steel Shingles are rust and leak proof.

$10,000 Guarantee Bond

Get a copy of our $10,000 guarantee bond protecting all Edwards "Reo" Steel Shingles against dangerous lightning. We believe in protecting our customers.

We sell our Steel Shingles at actual factory cost plus a small profit—our large building permits this. You get the jobber's profit, dealer's profit and salesman's profit, as we sell direct to you and we pay the freight.

Write Before It Is Too Late

This unusual offer won't last long. So write for prices and Catalog 1178 today—giving dimensions of your roof if possible. We manufacture all kinds of steel roofs for buildings, steel garages, etc.

THE EDWARDS MFG. COMPANY
1125-1175 Lock Street, Cincinnati, O.

SKUNK We pay top prices for Mink, Muskrat and all furs. Price list free. M. J. Sons, Redwood, N. Y.

New American, 20 YEAR Thin Model

Elegantly engraved, gold filled hunting case, genuine ruby jewelled American lever movement, extra thin appearance to 16 size 6 ft. watch. 20 YEAR GUARANTEE with each watch. Long gold filled chain for ladies or gentlemen.

$3.75

20 Year Guarantee

Let us send it to you C.O.D. BY INSURED PARCEL POST, postmaster our Special Price $3.75 when you receive it. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mention Ladies' or Gents' size.

Hunter Watch Co., Dept. 1108, Chicago

FREE—14k GOLD with secret cash latest and most ... pictures, gives ... only 7 pkgs. beautiful post cards. Send for them. O. A. HART, 614 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

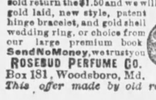
Veterinary Course at Home

$1500 A ... can be made by ... Veterinary course ... during spare time. ... In simplest English ... ploma granted. ... assisted in getting ... or positions. Cost ... reach of all. ... guaranteed.

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

Write for particulars. The London Veterinary Correspondence School Dept. ... London, Ontario.

RING AND BRACELET



for selling 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebalm at 25c per box. A great remedy for sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward our large premium book containing gold laid, new style, patent hinge bracelet, and gold shell wedding ring, or choice from our large premium book.

Send No Money, we trust you

ROSEBUD PERFUME CO.
Box 151, Woodsboro, Md.

This offer made by old reliable firm established 1876.

SYKES

Galvanized or Painted Roofing

Made of high grade open hearth metal. All painted Roofing and Siding have heavy coating of genuine. Write to-day for free sample and tariff list No. 205. Send size of building, length of rafters and we will furnish free estimate of cost—without obligation on your part to buy—then make comparison and see the saving. Also makers of galvanized shingles for houses.

30 Year Guaranteed Galvanized Roofing

Made of selected best grade No. 24 gauge open hearth metal with an extra heavy coating of ZINC. Write today for our low factory price list No. 60. When you buy from us you buy from the manufacturer.

Established 1877

THE SYKES METAL LATH & ROOFING CO.
568 Walnut Street, Niles, Ohio

DIRECT FROM MILL AT MILL PRICE

This Razor FREE

This fine razor given ... the first customer in ... accepting our special offer ... nothing to sell, no work to do for it. ... absolutely free on most liberal offer ever made. If not ... just return razor. Send 2c stamp.

BELL RAZOR CO., Dept. 158 GENEVA

elf Heating Iron

Saves Its Cost Every Month.

Economical, safe, convenient. The "Standard" is stove, fuel heat — all in one. Fire is inside. Carry it about, go where you please. Don't stay in hot kitchen; Iron any place, any room, on porch or under shade tree. Go right along one thing after another

...uits of clothes ironed better in half ...e, no waiting, no stopping to change ...ns, no heat. Easily regulated. No time ...ss on table all the time, one hand ...ns, the other to ...p the clothes. ...e "Standard" is ...rdable and com... all parts within ...ch and handles ...ass and finishes ...ge at sides or ...g binder or by ...ver. No wires to ...nnoyed to be ...ght shape. ...eight. Cheap ...two cents does ordinary family ...Every iron tested before shipping. ...for use when received. Price low— Sent anywhere.

"Standard"

AGENTS MAKE MONEY Men or Women. Quick. ...ere. All year business. Experience not ...ary. Sells on sight—sells itself. Every ...needs it. Price low—all can afford ...EN THEY DO SELL—Even 2 or 3 a ...ake $25 to $50 a week profit; 6 sales a day ...an average. One will sell a dozen in ...ew homes to families—sell S. Not sold in ...Send no money. Write postal today for ...SAMPLE, territory, selling plan. How to get ...Brown Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

NDENT HOME TO VOTE

...shington, Nov. 3.—President Wil... at Washington at 8 o'clock today ...Princeton to vote the Democratic ...in New Jersey. He was accom... by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his ...ian, and secret service men.

...e chief executive planned to re... in Princeton only a short time, ...to return to the White House ...this evening to receive the re... of the day's vote. Secretary ...ley went to New Jersey yester...

PORK BARREL IS ARMY MILLSTONE

Some of U. S. "Millions for Defense" Wasted on Political Prestige Posts.

Washington, Oct. 31. — Taxpayers who cannot understand why the United States army is inefficient and ill-equipped will find one of the reasons therefor if they peer into the depths of the congressional "pork barrel."

There they will discover that one of the largest and juiciest portions of the contents is "army pork." The people are required by congress to support not only the army, but the army pork barrel. About $100,000,000 is expended annually on the upkeep of an army, supposedly for the defense of the republic, but of this amount $20,000,000, conservatively estimated, is lavished on useless army posts and other extravagances, the creation and maintenance of which are designed to enhance the political prestige of individual senators and representatives.

$30,000,000 More Wanted.

Aside from pure "pork," about $30,000,000 annually, acording to war department officials, is expended wastefully.

Pork barrel apropriations have been lavished most conspicuously upon four comparatively new army posts—Fort D. A. Russell, at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Fort Des Moines, at Des Moines, Ia.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Take the case of Fort D. A. Russell. This post was established in 1867, when the troops of the regular army were fighting Indians.

In the middle of the decade beginning with 1900 the general staff of the army advocated the abolition of Fort D. A. Russell. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, "got busy" with the powerful Republican machine which then dominated affairs in the senate, and by trading votes on the tariff and other measures—in legislative circles this is called "logrolling"—he managed to get a sufficient number of United States senators to get a bill through to make Fort D. A. Russell a brigade garrison.

At this time Representative Hull of Iowa, a Republican, was chairman of the house military affairs committee. A few conferences between Senator Warren and Representative Hull fixed the matter in the house so that the bill introduced by Senator Warren might have easy sledding.

When the bill for enlarging the post came up in committee it developed that there was insufficient water at Cheyenne for the needs of a post the size of which was proposed in Senator Warren's "pork" bill. Army engineers were sent to Cheyenne to make an investigation.

The engineers reported that not only was there not sufficient water at Cheyenne for the needs of a post the size of which was proposed, but that, if the post was built, the first drought would cut off completely all the water for the town of Cheyenne.

Has Cost U. S. $4,925,486.

Despite the protests of the army officers and the adverse testimony of Cheyenne citizens, Senator Warren and Representative Hull succeeded in getting the bill passed. On June 30, 1911, this post had cost the United States $4,925,486. Army officers say it is worthless as a brigade post, that it is too far away from the supply depots and the other mobile troops.

Mr. Hull obtained the aid and support of Senator Warren and the latter's colleagues in the senate to take some of the people's money for "pork" for Des Moines, Ia., which was in Mr. Hull's district. Mr. Hull wanted a military post at Des Moines. Army officers did not want it there, and told him so. Hull's idea prevailed and a regimental post was authorized in 1900 by congress for Des Moines. Including the land, this post has cost the government $1,517,291.

In 1905 Indiana wanted some "pork," and Fort Benjamin Harrison was located near Indianapolis.

In vain did army officers protest. The land for this fort, 2,397 acres, cost $181,203. Since the erection of this post more than $15,000 has been spent in repairs to the buildings.

Fort Sill Gets In.

And still the pork grabbers were not satisfied. Out at Fort Sill, which had been erected in 1868, and the abandonment of which had been recommended by several of the best army officers, there were 51,292 acres of land which belonged to the government.

Army officers recommended this land be disposed of and the post destroyed. "No, indeed," said the citizens around Fort Sill. "No indeed," said Oklahoma's delegation in congress. In vain did the army officers at Washington protest. A new post was authorized in 1909. At the end of the fiscal year 1911 just $1,255,288 was spent on improvements.

And this is not all. In the army there are a number of posts which the general staff has recommended be abandoned, the cost of whose maintenance was eating up thousands of dallars.

Would Close These Posts.

If the leading officers of the army had their way the following posts would have been closed years ago and sold and the troops concentrated in barracks in the cities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Mexican frontier:

	Cost.
Fort Brady, Mich.	$ 45,104
Fort Clark, Tex.	138,748
Fort Crook, Neb.	903,391
Fort Douglas, Utah	919,229
Fort Duchesne, Utah	179,196
Fort Lincoln, N. D.	618,459
Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.	428,176
Fort Logan, Col.	819,253
Fort Mackintosh, Tex.	224,028
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.	1,218,966
Fort Meade, S. D.	1,225,787
Fort Omaha, Neb.	433,941
Fort Robinson, Neb.	1,671,422
Fort Thomas, Ky.	626,965
Fort Wayne, Mich.	576,567
Wilpple Barracks, Ariz.	692,015

In stating they would close these posts the officers added they realized that nine-tenths of these posts could not now be closed because of the heavy expenditures on them in the last 10 years. A majority of these expenditures were made under whip and spur of members of the senate and house and in contravention to recommendation of the army chiefs.

These officers pointed out that the cavalry arm should be stationed on the Mexican border, also the field artillery arm, and that the infantry should be housed in barracks in the cities on the two coasts.

IS HE CRAZY?

The owner of a large plantation in Mississippi, where the fine figs grow, is giving away a few five-acre fruit tracts. The only condition is that figs be planted. The owner wants enough figs raised to supply a co-operative canning factory. You can secure five acres and an interest in the canning factory by writing the Eubank Farms Company, 768 Keystone, Pittsburgh, Pa. They will plant and care for your trees for $6 per month. Your profit should be $1,000 per year. Some think this man is crazy for giving away such valuable land, but there may be method in his madness.—Advertisement.

TURKEY HAS ABOUT 300,000 TRAINED MEN

Washington, Oct. 31.—The full war strength of Turkey's army is 300,000 trained men, according to statistics here, but, in addition, it is believed that there are about 100,000 irregulars, some of them actually having joined the army, while the rest are ready to do so.

Turkish naval strength consists of three battleships, four cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, 10 destroyers, 10 torpedo boats, 28 small gunboats, a coast defense ship and some auxiliary craft. The battleships are old and none has guns larger than 11-inch.

STOP THAT ITCH WITH RESINOL!

There's a world of comfort for tortured skins in a warm bath with Resinol Soap and a simple application of that soothing, antiseptic Resinol Ointment! In a MOMENT all itching and burning are gone, healing begins and soon the skin is free from the unsightly, tormenting eruption. Doctors everywhere prescribe Resinol freely and have done so for nineteen years, therefore it is not an experiment, but a treatment of tested and proven value. Isn't that the kind of treatment YOU want?

Resinol Ointment (50c and $1.00) and Resinol Soap (25c) are also speedily effective for pimples, blackheads, dandruff and sores. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Dept. F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

WIDE POSSIBILITIES IN TURKEY'S ACTION

Her Entrance Into War Will Embarrass Russia at Outset.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Turkey's entrance into the field of warlike operations, though not unexpected, has caused a sensation in official circles here because of the probable far-reaching effect of this action. Probably no one factor in the great European struggle is regarded so uncertain in quantity and quality as the Turkish empire. The probability that by yesterday's act of war against Russia the Balkan states may be drawn into the vortex of the great conflict, thereby cutting off a vast quantity of food supplies, which, it had been expected, would go to the maintenance of the northern European countries during the war, has brought home to the officials here a realization of the very close and intense interest of the United States in the latest development.

Will Embarrass Russia.

The result of Turkey's action, as viewed by the military experts here from a purely technical point of view, will be to greatly embarrass Russia at the outset.

Ever since the outbreak of the European war official dispatches from Ambassador Morgenthau have told of the slight thread on which the issue of war or a maintenance of neutrality hung in Turkey. He has reported the rise and fall in the strength of the war party, the efforts of the large commercial interests of Turkey, already weakened by previous wars, to preserve Turkey's neutrality, and of the critical conversations between the Turkish foreign office and the diplomatic representatives of the belligerent countries.

Diplomatic epresentatives in Washington of the allied powers have believed from the outset that as soon as Turkey had fully prepared her army and navy for the conflict she would cast the die for war. Great Britain, Russia and France have, through their ambassadors, made it plain to Turkey, it is understood, what the consequences of her entry might be. The Anglo-French fleet, which has been comparatively unoccupied in the Mediterranean, would bombard the ports of Asia Minor. Greece would probably join the allies against Turkey and the Balkan states would be drawn into the general imbroglio, with the prospect that Italy might be found fighting Turkey as well.

Extent Can't Be Foretold.

That the conflict might extend to Egypt, Persia or Arabia, with the possibility of the Japanese fleet supporting operations of the allies, has been discussed here in quarters friendly to the allies. When reports were current of unrest among Musselmans in India it was made clear that Japan would offer her services to Great Britain, feeling that the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance compelled her to support her ally in maintaining the special interests of England in eastern Asia.

"The Greek navy, with its two American-built battleships, formerly the Idaho and the Mississippi, which must be reckoned with, are superior to the Turkish cruisers in armor and armament. The general opinion here is that at least in the beginning and for some time thereafter Turkey would be greatly circumscribed in her activities.

"One of the uncertain elements in the political side of the problem is the effect upon the great Moslem population of India. It is pointed out, too, that there are probabilities that Egypt would be drawn in through her political and religious affiliations with Turkey, thus affecting British suzerainty over Egypt, and the control of the Suez canal, a very necessary link in the British chain of communications between England and the great Indian empire."

GOLD STATUS NO CAUSE FOR FEAR

McAdoo Says There Is No Plan to Stop Shipment Abroad.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo and members of the federal reserve board today said no agreement had been entered into with Great Britain or any other country to stop shipments of American gold abroad.

So far as the gold situation is concerned, it is asserted, there is little for the United States to fear. Exports are increasing so rapidly that the rate of exchange within a few days will be favorable to the United States. Only a small part of the gold collected in the recent gold pool of New York has been sent abroad. It probably will not be necessary to send any more.

No Fixed Price on Gold.

Statements that an attempt will be made to fix a price for gold are without foundation, according to the treasury department. Gold has a value which fluctuates just the same as that of any other commodity. If American bankers find it profitable to ship gold abroad it will be impossible to prevent the shipments. On the other hand, if it becomes more profitable to receive gold from abroad there is nothing to prevent that either.

One member of the federal reserve board said today it would be just as practical to fix the price of wheat at a certain figure and hold it there without regard to the bids of the world's markets as to attempt to fix the price of gold.

Powers Conserving Gold.

European nations, particularly England, France and Germany, are doing all within their power to conserve their gold supply. The situation with them is far more troublesome now than with the United States.

Credit arrangements may be made with Great Britain and other European governments which will check the flow of gold back and forth incidentally. However, it will be impossible to stop the flow if there is demand enough to make it profitable for those controlling it.

This optimistic view of the gold situation is taken entirely on the commercial outlook. It is possible for subjects of Great Britain and other countries to dump millions of American securities into the United States and demand payment in gold. However, such a thing is not regarded as probable.

Wonderful Shoe Value

HERE is the shoe that is meeting with greatest favor among our many customers. Read this description—note our price—and you'll understand why. Heavy unlined black dairy calf Blucher. Full vamps, bellows tongue, heavy wax stitched and nailed, two full oak soles, long outside back stay, leather insoles, counters and heels. Roomy last. Sizes 6 to 12. No half sizes.

No. 7E906, prepaid, price pair **$3.25**

Turn to Page 315

of "Your Bargain Book" for many other equally remarkable shoe values for men, and other pages of money-saving prices on shoes for women and children. If you haven't a copy of "Your Bargain Book," write us *now*. A postal brings it by return mail. Address

This is the only big mail order catalog that quotes delivered prices, guarantees quickest delivery, newest styles, courteous treatment. Write postal for your copy now.

At the Nation's Gateway

Charles William Stores

317 Stores Bldg., 115 E. 23rd St., New York

MAY OUST CHIEF INCOME TAX MAN

Speer Charged With Having Cost Nation $20,000,000 in His Work.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 3.—As a result of charges that his incompetency has cost the government $20,000,000, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue Speer may be removed by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department.

popular with the member sof making

The charges were preferred by Vice President Marshall. Senators Kern and Shively of Indiana, joined the vice president in making them. At their suggestion Secretary McAdoo appointed a commission to investigate the income tax division, of which Speer is in charge. It is understood that its report will show incompetency on the part of Speer.

When the income tax returns were made public, a difference of $30,000,000 was shown between the actual collections and the department's estimates, as prepared by the deputy commissioner. Secretary McAdoo excused this tremendous miscalculation on the ground that there were thousands of dodgers scattered throughout the country.

Had Indiana Man Chosen.

Soon after the passage of the tariff law Vice President Marshall and Senator Kern obtained the appointment of an Indianan by the name of Alexander in the income tax division. Alexander and Speer were never able to get along together. Speer tried to force Alexander to resign.

The Indianan went to his sponsors and informed them he was prepared to show that Speer was incompetent and that his incompetency had cost the government at least $20,000,000. They immediately took the matter up with Secretary McAdoo, who ordered an investigation. Because of his familiarity with the work Alexander was put in charge of the inquiry. George W. English, formerly a member of the Illinois state legislature, and now counsel for the income tax division, is aiding him.

Charges Made by Alexander.

Among the charges preferred against Speer by Alexander are these:

That the returns made by the individual collectors of internal revenue have not been properly examined at the treasury department.

That the assessments of tax on the face of returns made by individuals were not worked out on scientific or practical lines. Failure to do so has resulted in a tremendous loss to the government.

That the field forces have not been directed in such a way as to obtain the best results.

That many firms and individuals have been favored, particularly by the field forces, in special investigations.

It is said, in behalf of Speer, that the time allowed for the assessment work last spring was too short to handle it properly and that he did good work under existing conditions. The field force, it is pointed out, was put to work without previous experience.

SAYS MEXICO HAS NEW PRESIDENT

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 2.—The conference of revolutionary chiefs at Aguas Callentes has disregarded Gen. Carranza's protest and elected Eulalio Gutierres provisional president of Mexico, according to an official report reaching the border today.

LETTER FROM FRONT TELLS OF CROWN PRINCE'S FUNERAL

Washington, Nov. 2.—A private letter received by a young woman in Washington from a lieutenant in the German army refers to "the funeral of the crown prince." The letter came to the attention of the state department officials, when its recipient asked the American government to undertake to transmit a reply for her to the lieutenant, to whom she is engaged to be married. The request was denied, as have been many similar ones. The letter made only a casual reference to "the funeral of the crown prince," speaking of the big crowds which poured out to see it.

A week ago dispatches from London also reported the receipt there of private letters from Germany, saying the crown prince had been buried.

TEUTONS WANT COTTON, TOO

Germany and Austria Will Take 75,000 Bales, Cables Gerard.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Gerard cabled today that Germany would need at least 50,000 and Austria 25,000 bales of cotton a month.

He had been advised of assurances by Great Britain that cargoes of cotton would not be molested when destined to belligerent countries in neutral bottoms and is endeavoring to obtain details of the demand for cotton in Germany.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY HAS ONLY 55,731

Mere Handful of Soldiers Trained for War—5,749 Ready for Emergency.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Col. Roosevelt's criticism of the unpreparedness of the American army has been fully justified by members of the general staff of the United States army.

There are less than 6,000 mobile troops in the United States today available to meet any emergency which may arise.

The entire mobile army is under 60,000 at the present time, and is without reserve supplies of men, equipment, or ammunition sufficient to carry it through any sort of a campaign.

Small as it is this army is so distributed that it could not be concentrated in any one place in sufficient number to place it on an equality with a single division of any of the armies now battling in Europe.

Its weakness, in point of numbers, is appalling when it is considered that it is one-fifth the size of the Belgian army, which has been driven from pillar to post during the last three months by the invading Teutons.

Strength of U. S. Army.

The total strength of the mobile army of the United States today is 55,731. It is distributed as follows:

Philippine Islands	12,652
Alaska	500
Hawaii	7,048
Panama	1,442
China	806
Texas border, active duty	22,607
Vera Cruz	3,867
Colorado coal fields	1,600

The total of the foregoing is 49,982, leaving actually 5,749 mobile troops in the United States available for any emergency which may arise.

Counting the forces in Colorado and on the Mexican-Texas frontier there are in the United States 24,207 mobile troops.

Artillery in Poor Shape.

In the United States proper there are about 13,000 coast artillery men who are trained in the infantry tactics, but not in infantry marching. The suggestion has been that 60 per cent of these troops could be used as infantry in case of an emergency.

The United States has only six regiments of field artillery with less than 300 field pieces in actual service. These field pieces consist of light artillery guns.

The records of the war department show there are less than 600 rounds of ammunition per gun for this artillery in the arsenals of the United States.

The reserves of equipment are in as bad a way as those of ammunition. There is not in reserve sufficient harness to equip six additional regiments of field artillery.

100,000 Men Only Available.

The combined strength of the state militia or national guard is 105,665 of infantry, cavalry and field artillery. In the event of war only about 60 per cent of this force would be available for duty with the regular troops. Because of the smallness of the regular army in the United States the militia would have to be thrown into the first and only two real fighting divisions.

If the United States were called upon tomorrow to put an army in the field to repel invasion not more than 100,000 mobile troops could be assembled under 15 days. Only the regular contingent of this number would be what might be termed highly efficient.

WAR — A — NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

He dragged her clean up to where I was, and, bowing, with their hands together, they sung at me:

"Ja, in mei' Vater's Garten
Da wachst 'n schones Blumelein—"

"And, here's the flower, daddy," says Dave.

Then he drags her away again, and in a minute I saw them on the horses riding and yelling after each other up the Red Rock Road.

Such foolishness!

Yet— do you blame me for not thinking of any trouble when Dave and Evelyn was like that? What did all that of the other day mean after this? Nothing!

CHAPTER XXIII.

Lucas Mallory—At Last.

About two weeks later, one day, Evelyn had been in town and came home late wearing a veil all bound round her head. This was unusual with her, and besides, it was warm.

"I look so dreadfully when I am tired, daddy, that's the reason," she said to me when I asked. "And might I have a little supper in my room?"

"Of course," says I.

"Then I think I'll go straight to bed. I'm fearfully tired."

"You act like you're going to faint," says I. "If you feel any worse, let me know and one of the boys must go for the doctor."

"Oh, I'll be all right in the morning. Sleep is all I need. Sleep! Oh, God—sleep, sleep!"

She repeats it and sighs like she don't know what it means. And I don't think she did. She looked it. Her light was always burning.

It was my watch that night, and I was further from home than usual. For I had seen some curious lights in the neighborhood of the Ferry Road. I was sitting, in the edge of Harg's woods, quiet, with my carbine ready, listening for a repetition of some sounds I had heard. A whistle and a cough, it seemed like, when I sees something more substantial than the shadows I had watched so often steal out of the woods into the road. In a moment I knew that it was a man. Then, though it was shadowy, I saw that it was a soldier, because of the faint gleam of his rifle.

"Halt!" I calls out. "Who is it? Don't move. If you do I'll fire."

If I'd fired without so much talk I'd have got him then and there. But he dodged back into the bushes. I started to run.

"I'm a Union officer," I yells, "and by the Lord, I'll do my duty if you don't stop. If you do you won't be hurt. I'm armed. Give the password."

Well, just about the last syllable, he fires at me, the charge going somewhere up in the tree-tops. Then came several shots at me from different directions.

You know how it is. When a man fires on you, especially several, you fire, too, though he may have missed you by a mile. I suppose it's the intention you don't like. I fired as I ran—straight at the spot in the bushes where the other lead had come from.

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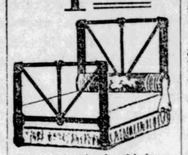

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cash buys this handsome rocker. Installment houses can't sell it for less than $4.50. Write for our catalogue.

Installment prices are all right if you can't pay cash—but if you do have the cash and will pay the cash, it will go twice as far. Read every word of this advertisement. It contains an interesting message for cash buyers.

We can conduct a cash mail order furniture business at one-half to two-thirds the expense of the installment houses—that's what we propose to prove in this advertisement and finally by our catalogue. First, let us show how cash and installment prices compare:

	Average Installment Price	Average Cash Price
ROCKERS	$5.80	$3.25
BEDS	7.50	4.50
RUGS	13.75	9.65

Why Installment Prices Are So High

Installment houses sell principally to the poorer people—people who must have furniture, but who can't pay cash. Many of these people are unable to pay—a fact which the installment house (through experience) well knows, but provides for before hand in its large selling prices. The loss thus incurred is no exceedingly large one and can only be offset by a certain huge prices from every body. Therefore, the good installment buyer, one who pays regularly, has to pay for all the loss the house suffers from those who cannot pay. Also the installment houses have hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in furniture that is not paid for, but which is already sold. This money is worth at least 6%, and the interest must be included in the catalogue prices.

We Have No Bad Customers because we sell only for Cash. We have no enormous investment to charge to our customers—That's why our FACTORY CASH PRICES are so low. Our factory Cash prices are the lowest for two reasons. First, we have no enormous credit loss to charge off from the accounts of bad customers. And we have ONLY a fraction of the investment of installment houses as we manufacture our own furniture and can thus keep our investment down as well as to GIVE YOU FACTORY PRICES, thus eliminating all middlemen.

This Reduces Our Prices to you from 30% to 50%. If you are a cash buyer. Installment houses are all right to serve the people who must have furniture and who do not have cash. But you pay the installment house from 50% to 50% interest on all they trust you for, just as you would pay a banker interest, except that the installment house gets from five to eight times as much interest.

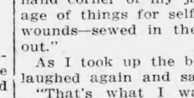
We Give 30 Days Free Trial and Guarantee

We ship goods whenever order amounts to $5 or over, on payment of half cash with order—balance after you receive the goods and find them O. K. This absolutely guarantees you against loss or risk of loss. If the goods aren't 50% better than you can obtain elsewhere at the price, we'll refund every cent you paid for them.

FREE! FREE! FREE! Write for Catalogue to-day. This catalogue explains all about our plan and describes and illustrates hundreds of articles of furniture, rugs, curtains, etc., that you can obtain at a genuine saving of from 30% to 50%. We send it free on receipt of post card request. If you have $100 to spend, it will save you $40; if you have $40, it will save you $16; if you have $10, it will save you $4. So write for catalogue to-day.

The Moore & Merritt Co., Station 969 **Pittsburgh, Pa.**

95 cents



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Railroad Watch

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogue of Watch bargains we will send this elegant Railroad watch by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 95 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

I heard a cry and knew I hadn't missed.

"It's your own fault," I says, as I runs up. "If you'd stopped and answered I wouldn't have fired. Are you badly hurt? I don't like to kill people. But these are war-times and—"

I had reached the man. He lay quite still. I lifted him in my arms and ran to the house. Now and then he'd murmur, "Washington!" I remembered, afterward, that he seemed not quite the sort of body I had thought to pick up. I put him down on the kitchen floor and struck a light. It was Evelyn.

She was in heavy army shoes, and a new Confederate uniform. Her hair had been cut off.

I raced upstairs with her and put her on her bed, calling Betsy. But, before waiting for her to get there, I ripped open her jacket to find the wound. A rough gray undershirt, a man's instead of the dainty things she ought to have worn, covered her nice body. It was soaked with blood.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Favor to Shoot Her.

Before Betsy could dress and get there Evelyn came to. She understood the whole thing at once.

"Evelyn," I says, "I didn't know it was you."

Well, with all that blood running out of her she laughs and hugs me!

"And I didn't know it was you! Thought it a picket. What a state of things! How did you make your voice roar so? My, but you frightened me. You could tell that by the way I fired. Did any stars fall?"

I couldn't believe it for a minute or two!

"Daddy, do it again," she begs, "please roar again! I suppose you were scared, too!"

She laughs and hugs me again.

"Evelyn, forgive me," I says, sorry enough for both of us, Gold knows.

"On one condition," says she, with all her wits, and putting a hand on the wound to stop its bleeding, "that you never tell on me. And help me."

Well, I was in such a state that I would have agreed to any other condition. But I says:

"On one condition—that you don't die."

"Agreed," she says. "I won't die. Oh, I'm so glad to live—now! It is really not much. In the lower left-hand corner of my jacket is a package of things for self-help in case of wounds—sewed in the lining. Cut it out."

As I took up the bloody jacket she laughed again and said:

"That's what I was making, and unmaking, like Penelope, daddy, dear. Not a trousseau, is it? And it is all beautifully done. Feather-stitching, felling, quilting! Look at it. And see what you've done to it—ruined it at the very first wearing. I said you were never to see it. And I meant it. But—you never can tell. Oh, my God, I thank thee! Now—now you understand, daddy!"

But it was sobs for a minute then.

I got the bandages and the medicines, and with a little help from me she bound up the wound as good as any doctor could.

"Stand outside the door," she commands me briskly, "and if Betsy should come, tell her I had nightmare and called out, but am asleep again."

I did so, and, when Betsy came, which was soon, I told her that. She was glad to be able to go back to bed again."

"Come in," whispers Evelyn, through the door.

When I enters again, Evelyn is in her nightie, like a regular girl. The uniform is gone. You'll hardly believe it, but she laughs and pulls me down on the bed beside her.

"Don't look so sorry, daddy," she laughs, "you have done me a big favor."

"Gosh-a-mighty!" says I, "that's the first time I ever heard it called a favor to shoot you!"

"You didn't shoot me much. I had to go—just simply had to—to save us. I was in such a position—that I had to. You and Jon enlisting forced me. Anyhow they wouldn't have waited much longer for the making of the uniform. What immortal fools we be! Once I tried to make myself believe that I wanted to; but the first thought I had after your bullet struck—and before I fainted—was that now I had a good excuse for not—How I am running on. Never mind. The blood has stopped. You won't even have to get me a doctor. If I should need one I will let you know promptly. Don't worry. So much for that. I can take care of it. Your bullet went through. And at a not very thick place. If no blood poisoning sets in I will be all right. I know you use nice clean bullets. If it does turn bad off for a doctor you go—you, not Jon or Dave—and you must keep my secret as sworn, aforesaid. But about my hair—that's the difficulty. It will be best for you to say that it was coming out so fast that you advised the cutting. That you cut it, in fact. It's not a very good job. I will stay in my room for some time—I will have to—and by the time they see me again they will not be surprised by its loss. It is all right? Are we pals in this?"

She was so gay and happy that this was still another Evelyn! Full of fun after just escaping being killed! What do you thing of that!

"Yes," I says, "pals in this and everything to the deatth."

"Not death," she shivers. "I don't have to die now—since I'm killed."

She pulls me down and hugs and kisses me.

"Oh, daddy," she says, happy as can be, "you certainly did me a great favor in shooting me! They'll be satisfied with that. Who'd ever thought of anything so easy? They'll know who Mallory is now, God knows where I would have been by this time—because I must—must. Now I am here" and she whispered, soft as praying,—"where Dave—is!"

Then some more hugs and kisses—and she pushes me away.

"Good night, dearest of daddies, you've done me the favor of my life. Honest! I woner if I could have carried it through? When I heard that whistle I wanted to run home instead of to the Potomac. My head knew the way southfi but my legs knew only the way back to you-all. Dave's black was waiting for me. I was to go into the cavalry—Stuart's. I had already enlisted—as Mallory."

Then it seemed as if the horror of it suddenly came over her. She sobbed, shrieked, raved for a minute.

To Be Continued.

Mix up with children all you can. They will do you good. If you are out of children, borrow one.

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Note: A "7-Jewel Waltham," not a "7-Jewel Watch," which might mean any kind of a "pig in a poke."

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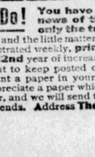
Here's the watch you have always wanted, sent to you at our risk, without your sending any money—not even a deposit. Write if you prefer open face or hunting case, ladies' or gents' size, and we will send this 21-ruby jewel, fully guaranteed, thin model, American made, beautifully engraved watch for free examination and test. If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a $25.00 gold watch, pay us only $9.50 and the watch is yours. Otherwise it's free. Drexel Jewelry Co., Dept. 45 CHICAGO



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The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the price of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, and name.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6915—Ladies' Basque.

This graceful basque is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6221—Girls' Dress.

This little dress closes in front. It has a plain blouse and a simple three-gore skirt of circular cut. The sleeve is long or short and is finished with band trimming, which is also used around the neck and down the front of both waist and skirt. The dress pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material.

6931—Ladies' Dress.

This graceful frock is made with drop shoulders, the fronts gathered along the seam. The open neck has a wide flat collar and small revers; the sleeve is small and long or short. The four gore skirt is gathered in the back and has front closing.

The dress pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size requires 3¾ yds. of 44 inch material, with ¾ yd. of 27 in. contrasting goods.

6921—Ladies' Apron.

In the popular bungalow style, suitable for a working dress. A square yoke is used in front and back, with a small, flat colar. Sleeves are full length or shorter and the skirts are gathered along the top. The fastening is in the back. The apron pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅜ yards of 36-inch material, with three-eighths of yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim.

5687—Girl Doll's Set.

To make the 24-inch size for the coat, one yard or more inches wide; for dress, 1 yard 22 or more inches wide; for petticoat, seven-eighths of a yard of 36-inch goods and 1¼ yards of edging; for underwaist and drawers, five-eighths of a yard of 36-inch material and 2 yards of edging; for night dress, 1¾ yards of 36-inch goods, 1¾ yards of insertion and 1¼ yards of edging for inside and outside of cap, and ¼ yard of 36-inch material.

6938—Ladies' Skirt.

This handsome skirt has a tunic of original arrangement, the back and yoke being in one piece. The fronts of the tunic leave the center of the skirt exposed and dip downward in points at each side. One material or two may be used in making. The skirt pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 1⅜ yards of three-inch striped goods and 2⅜ yards of 44-inch plain. Also one yard of 36-inch lining.

6020—Child's Night Drawers.

This garment is made with a small yoke in front, but none in the back. The lower portion of the front is gathered and is in one with drawer legs. The closing is in the center of the back and the drawers open across the belt. The legs end at the ankles. The night drawers pattern is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5 years. Medium size requires 1¾ yds. of 36-inch material.

5995—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

A simple t

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

"Quinine will not cure malaria." One by one our idols are shattered.

In Russia vodka seems to have been succeeded by the spirit of patriotism.

Soon the Buy-a-Bale movement may have to put on its fleece-lined underwear.

says a headline. Well, that's the place for them—especially in a group photograph.

When the price of horses goes up even the old 1905 models are advanced.

Nothing looks colder and more desolate than a porch swing on a frosty morning.

Most of us are so tame that Habit has no trouble leading us around by the nose.

Fashion says hosiery is to be white. But we suppose that means when it leaves home.

For a little while it looked as though President Wilson would have to kick congress out.

Belgium is receiving so much sympathy that she can's help feeling like an under dog.

Because it is never too late to mend, mother sometimes darns stockings until 11:45 p. m.

The ballot is a powerful siege gun. With it the voter can hammer down the walls of tradition.

Some men don't smoke much—just enough to keep from breaking the cigars that are given them.

Villa predicts peace for Mexico, meanwhile he keeps one finger on the trigger of an olive branch.

William H. Taft now votes in New Haven. Thus making Connecticut the stepmother of an ex-President.

Seems about time for the anti-noise societies to say something against the big war in Europe.

Carranza, as he goes down, seems to think it would make more blubbers if he could drag Villa under with him.

A man may lead a girl to the altar, as the society reporter would say, but after the ceremony the string breaks.

Alcohol, says medical science, makes hob-nailed livers. But it does even worse than that—it makes calloused souls.

Maybe there is some humor in war, but not enough to make up for all the tragedies that are committed from day to day.

About all some congressmen have to recommend them is that they sat through the long session and voted as they were told.

We don't suppose Mr. Edison, the anti-sleep advocate, would recognize the inventor of a folding bed as a brother genius.

Delevan's comet is one hundred and forty-five million miles away—almost beyond the reach of a long-distance imagination.

Eve might as well have used a chestnut with which to tempt Adam. He was optimistic enough to bite into one with his eyes shut.

You can tell good soil by tasting it, says an agricultural professor. But that is not what is meant by the phrase "biting the dust."

Perhaps the reason so many voters try to get on the winning side is because the majority always looks wise on the morning after election.

Boys may like many things that are not good for them, but Nature made no mistake when she gave them an all-absorbing appetite for apples.

A butter tree has been found in the South Sea Islands. Now all may be well, provided somebody doesn't try to graft an oleomargarine branch on it.

Five hundred thousand man-eaters in the South Sea Islands are said to be clamoring for missionaries. Almost as serious as a beefsteak famine in this country.

When a married man goes about proclaiming that matrimony is a failure, he is simply publishing to the world the fact that his wife made a mistake.

Something to worry about: There are twenty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-five single women in the country who pay an income tax and no addresses given.

That old maxim that those who dance must pay the fiddler does not apply in politics. Those who voted against President Wilson must help to pay for the administration's revenue blunder.

"Most of the standing armies in Central Europe appear to have sat down to rest," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Well, a standing army must look better sitting than running.

"Why is it," asks a philosopher, "that a big woman always takes a small man seriously?" Don't know, unless it's because a small man always looks mighty serious in the presence of a big woman.

President Wilson says this country needs a restoration of confidence. History again repeating itself. The country always needs something of that kind when the Democratic party is running things at Washington.

Dorothy Dix says the children need a man's strong, restraining hand as much as they need a mother's gentle touch. Guess she is right, upon the whole, but there are exceptions—mother's is not always a gentle touch.

THE WAR AND ALCOHOL

The war in Europe called for the greatest energy, the hardest endurance and the clearest thinking of which the human machine was capable. The nations had to have soldiers at their maximum strength. And so one of their earliest commands and warnings was against alcohol.

"Simply amazing has been the exhibition of strength on the part of Germany," writes Profession Thomas C. Hall, from Berlin. "Of her military strength no one had any doubt, but her financial and, above all, her moral strength has been a revelation. With the first proclamation of war, all drinking was stopped at once."

The manufacture of vodka has been a government monopoly in Russia. To increase revenues, the government encouraged the sale of the intoxicant. But it is through with the liquor business. Russia has absolutely forbidden the sale of vodka and beer throughout the empire.

France long discussed the proposition of suppressing the traffic in absinthe. But not until the war broke out did she act. Then she forbade its sale.

"To all men serving the empire," England issued the warning that alcohol "slows the power to see signals, confuses prompt judgment, spoils accurate shooting, hastens fatigue, lessens resistance to disease and exposure, increases shock from wounds." She urged the men for their own health and efficiency to become total abstainers.

A DOCTRINE OVERBOARD

A few months after Democrats in congress repealed the Panama tolls exemption law because, as they said, it smacked of subsidy and so was un-Democratic and immoral and a vicious undermining of the national institutions, they attempted to attach a $250,000,000 cotton valorization subsidy to the skirts of the war tax bill.

What was un-Democratic and immoral and vicious in the encouragement of the American merchant marine was highly patriotic when it came to relieving the southern bankers and merchants of the necessity of going easy with their brothers of the cotton fields. Booming shipping and shipbuilding was wrong. But getting those notes paid and the store debts discharged through Uncle Sam's help is a highly creditable business.

That is the way the Democratic congressmen see it. But will the country see it that way also? A doctrine that does not apply to all the citizens of the nation, being detachable at will to suit political exigencies, isn't any doctrine worth treating seriously.

NOTHING NEW IN STRATEGY

Up to the last few days, Napoleon, the genius, had been given credit for all the maneuvers and stratagems employed in this war. It would seem that Germans nor French nor English nor Russians could do anything which had not been done by the Little Corporal a hundred years ago. The inference was that it had then been done better.

But there is a rival guide and tutor now. Frederick the Great, it appears, planned the raid on Paris via the seacoast which the Germans are now attempting. He had it all worked out, with special spots selected for battle, depots of supplies nicely arranged to the minutest detail.

There is nothing new in military strategy. That ought to be comforting to those who dream of universal peace. For humanity gets tired to death of things that are old and fixed and beyond improving.

NO EXCUSE FOR GLOOM

The business news of the day is a queer mixture of confidence and gloom. The confidence gets its inspiration from the evidence of increased exports, increasing tonnage of railroad traffic, orders for goods and material, reopening of factories and mills, floating of new enterprises and calls for labor. The gloom seems to be that depression which goes with indigestion. It is a state of mind and no more to be accounted for than an ordinary fit of blues.

A great many business men, realizing that what there is of depression is purely psychological, have undertaken the service of shooing the monsters away. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for example, has sent out a placard advising:

"Don't waste your savings, but don't hoard them. Spend them as you meant to. Give somebody a job, satisfy yourself and scare away hard times. The surest way to avert hard times is to deny them. Remember, every job is a nail in the coffin of hard times.

Another company has mailed the following throughout the country:

"If you have made up your mind that this country is going to hell, your business will go with it. We are in business to stay and do not care to book any business from that region."

There is plenty of cheerful news. The trouble is that a lot of business men, like folks we hear about once in a while, are enjoying ill health. They choose, for the moment, to be blind to activities about them. Instead of slumping down in their chairs and worrying about the state of the nation, they should get up and answer Opportunity knocking at the door. She never knocked louder.

A GASOLINE-DRIVEN WAR

Gasoline has made war a continuous battle, swift, unresting. By means of gasoline-driven cars, field telephone and telegraph were established, removed and carried wheresoever they were needed, with no waiting on laggard feet and tired horseflesh. The dynamos of searchlights were driven by gasoline, the engines of aeroplanes and airships, the armored automobiles, the heavy trucks of ammunition and provision trains, the flying cars of the dispatch bearers, the motorcycles of scouts and messengers. When the weight on one part of the battle-line bore too heavily, troops were loaded into trucks from another part of the line and sent to strengthen it.

Gasoline has speeded up war to a rate hitherto unknown. It has kept the men in the trenches fed and supplied with ammunition. It has saved human fatigue. It has made it possible for one man, or a group of men, to command battle-lines hundreds of miles long.

The supply of gasoline, therefore, is a matter of supreme importance to the warring nations. The country whose supplies are first exhausted will be the first to lose decisive battles, the first to sue for peace. The English say that country will be Germany.

The oil country of Galicia is in the possession of Russia. Roumania runs the danger of being involved in the war if she meets the German-Austrian demand. The seizure of American tank vessels with oil, consigned to Denmark, indicates that the British will take great risks to prevent the replenishment of German supplies through the Danish gateway. Tanks at Antwerp were set afire before the evacuation, in order that even their stores might not help the Germans.

The calculation as to German needs may be thought fathered by hope. Yet, in any case, it shows how much the outcome of the war depends upon gasoline.

FIREBRAND STILL AFLAME

Turkey makes the eleventh nation which has taken cards in this war, if Portugal can be counted as one of the belligerents. The neutrals of Europe now number but ten, and with the exception of Italy not one of them can be rated as a power of the first class.

It seems highly probable that Turkey's entrance will quickly bring Greece into the fight. Just where Bulgaria stands is not clear. It is said to have been Austrian influence which urged her to fight Greece and Servia over the division of the Balkan war spoils. A Bulgarian representative who made a pro-Austrian speech at Budapest at the beginning of the big war, was called home, but that may merely mean that Bulgaria was determined to remain neutral. Roumania, too, is an unknown quantity. Her ruler is a Hohenzollern, but public sympathy is said to be with Russia, encouraged by the hope that in any slicing up of the Dual Monarchy, Roumania will get the Roumanian-speaking provinces. Italy's recent seizure of an Albanian port, coveted by Austria, may be the first step in lining up with England, France and Russia. Switzerland will certainly keep the peace, as will Norway and Sweden. Spain is said to give unofficial sympathies to the Allies. The Allies would like to have Holland and Denmark in the fight, either on their side or with the Germans. For that would close the gateways by which Germany obtains supplies from overseas, Blockading of ports would serve as well in the instance as voluntary action.

Turkey saw a way to profit when she decided to fight. How soon will other nations see gain for themselves by going to war?

Praise is due the agricultural expert who has eliminated the word "milch." Calling "milch" cows milk cows ought to improve the dairy, even though it doesn't lower the cost of milk.

We can't put much faith in the statement that Washington is dull since congress adjourned. It wasn't a very bright congress.

A North Carolina Democrat has eighteen sons. Report doesn't say whether he points with pride or views with alarm.

When we are able to get along without sleep, as Mr. Edison suggests, Old Conscience won't have a chance to rest at all.

BLADE WATCH AWARD

A list of 58 names won the Blade watch for the month of October. It is our prediction that it will require a much longer list to win the prize in November. This is always a busy month for our workers, and the hustlers who expect to be in the running will have to get an early start and keep busy. Turn to the Peace Page and see the good things that are said for the Blade by readers. They will be an inspiration to renewed efforts.

Sunday School

THE WAR BEHIND THE WAR

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 8 Is "Soiwng and Reaping" (World's Temperance Sunday).—Gal. 6:1-10.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Back of the armed conflict that is writing these present days in letters of red, on history's calendar lies an older, vaster struggle, of which, it may be, the present strife is but a phase. I mean the world war on behalf of idealism and the betterment of men. This struggle is almost as old as the human race, and it has steadily grown more acute, until now in our own time it has come to something approximating a crisis.

The effort to lift the human race up to its highest possibilities is, in its essence, what the Apostle Paul called a contest between the flesh and the spirit. It is material values set in array over against moral values. In other phrasing, it may be called force versus truth. More important than any questions involved in the battles raging in Europe is the victory in this supreme struggle.

Unquestionably, there is rapidly developing a common world mind, which is bearing witness everywhere for the things of idealism. Civilization today connotes human values. Man-worth is seen to be real worth. Our songs and slogans are all of that better day of human brotherhood and justice. One can scarcely pick up a current publication, whether it be a daily newspaper with its report of a commercial convention, or a magazine with an elaborate racial treatise, which does not accept as binding this new world mind concerning man's welfare. Politics and religion today are both attuned to the note of social service.

Picking Out the Big Foe.

There is something David-like and heroic in the way in which modern society is seeking out the most formidable foes. Throughout civilization the common agreement is that humanity has no worse enemy than intoxicating liquor. Humanitarians, sociologists scientists, business-efficiency experts, reformers, and churchmen are all agreed upon this. Each points a finger of accusation at John Barleycorn.

Almost amazing is the prevalent conviction that the abolition of the liquor traffic is approaching. Drinkers and saloonkeepers freely substantiate it. Some talk of this temperance era as if it were a definite and concrete something, a sort of bogie-man luring just around the corner. Certainly the sentiment, especially as registered at the ballot box, is making steady progress the land over.

The abolition of the use of intoxicants in the United States navy was a staggering blow to the liquor business. When Russia came to face a crisis in the present war, she prohibited the sale of alcoholic liquor, and already the newspaper correspondents are reporting that the effects are so apparent and beneficial upon the people, that there is a likelihood of the prohibition being made permanent when the war is over.

After all, when stripped of its accessories and phraseology, what is it that men are asked to give up, by the abolition of the use of strong drink? They sacrifice no high moral principle, no precious heritage of truth or power or manhood; merely a minor personal indulgence is at stake, of which the best that can be said is that it is pleasant to the taste, and temporarily cheering to the spirit.

Over against this habit, which no reasonable person claims to be necessary to health or happiness, is ranged the vast sum of human welfare which has been adversely affected by the use of intoxicants. Long ere the present time the use of liquors would have disappeared were it not for the business involved. It is not the appetite of the drinker so much as the avarice of the seller that stands in the way of a land free from the curse of intoxicants.

Twentieth Century Knights Errant

Despite the war in Europe, the day's heroes are not military. Our latest songs and pictures and poems are not in glorification of war. No heroes are emerging from the battlefield to arouse world-wide enthusiasm.

Quite the contrary. The settled conviction of civilization is that the heroes of the twentieth century are constructive servants of their fellowmen. The doctor risking his life to discover disease germs, and the reformer braving the depraved legions of evil, and the nurse caring for the suffering—these fill our modern conception of what is greatness.

Building From the Bottom Up.

Rail as we may at "temperance fanatics," and cry "impractical" at them until we are hoarse, we cannot escape the truth that they have shown a victorious strategy in laying siege to the minds of youth. This lesson is the Sunday school's recognition of World's Temperance Sunday. It is of a piece with the four temperance lessons a year, which, taught to more than a score of million youth, impress upon them, in their plastic state of mind, the tremendous importance of abstinence from strong drink. More than that, this Sunday school temperance propaganda associates temperance with religion, linking it up with the deepest impulses and inhibitions of character; for the Sunday school teaches temperance on the basis of the Bible.

Anybody who attempts to divorce the history of the progress of the temperance reform from the Sunday schools' effectiveness therein, would be voted an ignoramus. The Sunday school has put moral propulsion behind temperance and a strong conviction upon the subject. The average boy and girl today can give reasons for his or her hostility to strong drink.

This means nothing less than the ultimate drying up of the springs of the liquor business, if we were willing to wait so long for the consummation of this reform. A word of counsel is needed in this connection. No legislation, however drastic, upon the subject of temperance can justify the abatement of the educational and religious propaganda. Thence comes the real power of temperance.

Following the Billy Sunday meetings in Scranton, Pa., 200 saloons in the valley were simply starved out of existence. The gospel brings the mightiest motives to bear for the support of abstinence. It destroys the desire for drink. It provides pathological care for the drinker. And, with a strong hand, it obliterates the plague spots of drink, just as the modern board of health abolishes the mosquito-breeding pool of stagnant water.

On the Sure Foundation.

One of the grave concerns of those who are intelligently working for temperance is to keep the cause upon an enduring basis. It should not be allowed to merit the accusation of a mere "wave," or hysteria or fad. The temperance conviction should be built solidly into the character of the people. Every community should become so soundly Christian that the toleration of a liquor business would be impossible. When the tested principles of Jesus are made soverign in the life, then there is no longer a temperance question; the wine-bibbing preacher would quit his social glass as inevitably as the saloonkeeper would put up his shutters.

It is significant that the Scripture appointed for the day's study is taken from the great "personal liberty" letter of the New Ttestament, which Dean Farrar calls "The Epistle of Freedom." Says he, "Eleven times in these short chapters the thought occurs, 'Stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free.' * * * But this freedom is 'in Christ:' Forty-three times in this epistle does the name Christ occur. Christ, not The Christ, Christ the personal name, not Christ the descriptive appellative; Christ the Saviour, the man Christ Jesus."

Some Sure Guides.

What was given to these Christians in ancient Galatia—a region in the center of Asia Minor that today is so sorely torn by poverty consequent upon mobilization; and that was visited by a terrible earthquake last month—is still good for our own times.

"Brethren, even if a man be overtaken in any trespass, ye who are spiritual, restore such a one in a spirit of gentleness; looking to thyself, lest thou also be tempted. Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ, or if a man thinketh himself to be something when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. But let each man prove his own work, and then he shall have his glory in regard to himself alone, and not of his neighbor. For each man shall bear his own burden.

"But let him that is taught in the word communicate unto him that teacheth in all good things. Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the spirit shall of the spirit reap eternal life. And let us not be weary in well-doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. So, then, as we have opportunity, let us work that which is good toward all men, and especially toward them that are of the household of the faith."

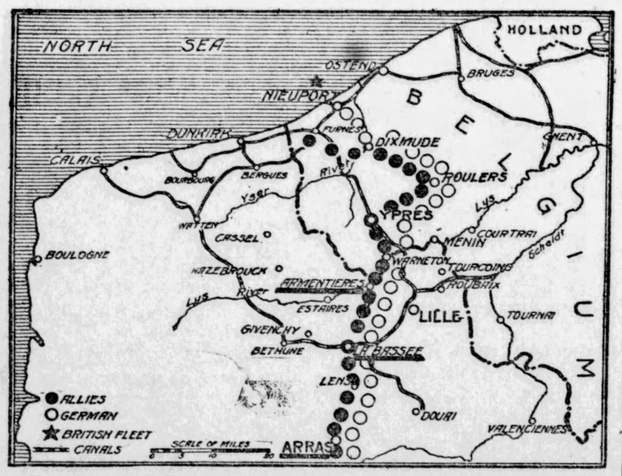
The central truth of the teaching is that "To be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." The greatest task of constructive statesmanship before North America today is to put into the minds of the people spiritual ideals, so that they will hold principles above pleasures, and duty above appetite. No other evil in America is so great as that of carnal-mindedness. Every pulpit should echo this tremendous truth of Jesus; for only the truth which makes men free can emancipate our present-day life from the fleshly tendencies of the time.

THE UPLIFT

If we're good may we go to Europe some day and fight in a real army?
Huh?
AGENT OF CIVILIZATION
CIVILIZATION TRACTS
HEAD HUNTER
CANNIBAL

—From the Chicago News.

Map Showing Territory of Worst Fighting Since the Conflict Began



The places underlined in this map were mentioned in the official statements from Paris as the points of the most severe fighting along the left wing. The Germans kept up violent attacks in the whole region which lies between the sea and La Bassee. They likewise show great activity in the region of the Arras on the Somme to the north and south of the river.

GOOD ROADS ARE BENEFIT TO NONABUTTING PROPERTY

The road building specialists of the department of agriculture, in Bulletin No. 136, entitled "Highway Bonds," have the following to say about the benefit of a well constructed highway to property owners whose property is not directly on the road to be improved:

In planning the highway system or the main market roads, it will be found necessary to omit many roads the improvement of which is greatly desired by abutting landowners. The fact that such property holders must pay a tax for the bond issue is only an apparent injustice, for if the highway system is well planned the entire county will feel the benefits of the improvement. As a rule, main market roads reach the majority of producing areas, and when they are improved all land values tend to increase.

The fact that cities and larger towns are frequently taxed for bond issues to build highways outside of their own limits is sometimes made a point of debate in bond elections. It is argued that because a large part of the county wealth is within the corporate limit of such cities and towns, highway bond money should also be used to construct their streets. It is even urged that the expenditure should be made proportionate to the assessed valuation within the city limits. If the proceeds of highway bond issues were distributed in this way, their purpose in many cases would be defeated. The primary object of the county highway bond issue is to build county market roads and not to improve city streets, although a high percentage of the assessed valuation may be city property. It is now known that the expenditure of city taxes on country roads is a sound principle and that it is one of the best features of state aid for highways. In Massachusetts the city of Boston pays possibly 40 per cent of the total state highway fund, but not a mile of state-aid highway has been built within its limits. New York city also pays about 60 per cent of the cost of the state highway bonds. Some state laws prohibit the expenditure of proceeds of state highway bonds within corporate limits of cities or towns.

The improvement of market roads results in improved marketing conditions which benefit the city. Most cities are essentially dependent upon the surrounding country for their prosperity and development. The development of suburban property for residence purposes is also dependent upon highway conditions, and it is becoming evident yearly that whatever makes for an increase in rural population must be encouraged. Since the introduction of motor traffic, country highways are used to an increasing extent by city residents. In fact, the cost of maintaining many country highways has been greatly increased by the presence of city-owned motor vehicles. The general advance in facilities for doing country business from town headquarters when roads are improved is no inconsiderable factor in the commercial life of the community.

President Sets Day for Giving Thanks

President Wilson has issued his annual Thanksgiving proclamation, setting Thursday, November 26, as a day of "thanksgiving and prayer," and inviting the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to Almighty God.

The proclamation follows:

"It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn, in the fruitful autumn of the year, in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of changes which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

We Remain at Peace.

"It has been vouchsafed for us to remain at peace with honor, and in some parts to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self-control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a deeper realization of their responsibilities as well as of their blessings and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

"The hurtful effects of a foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual independence upon one another and have stirred them to a helpful cooperation such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others have revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

We Will Feed the Rest.

"Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amid the most serious anxieties and difficulties and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations as well as our own.

"The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer bond of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created, which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors, or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

Cease Wonted Occupations.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 26th of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and, in their several homes and places of worship, render thanks to Almighty God.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

"WOODROW WILSON

"By the President, Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State."

AUSTRIAN GIRL DECORATED

Wounded Herself While Aiding Her Disabled Father.

Rose Zenoch, a 12-year-old Austrian girl who was seriously wounded while ministering to her father, an Austrian officer, on the battlefield at Tannenberg, has been personally decorated by Emperor Francis Josef for bravery. When she recovers from a wound she received she will wear an artificial limb made for her by the emperor's orders.

During a lull in the fighting at Tannenberg, according to the report, the little Zenoch girl went on the field carrying water to the wounded. She found her father lying there, wounded and was giving him a drink when a shell burst near her. Her right leg was torn from the body, but she is now in a hospital with her father in Vienna, where both are recovering.

TOO UNLUCKY FOR SUICIDE

Man Who Carried Rabbit's Foot Never Had Any Luck.

John Doyle of Chicago carried a rabbit's foot for 15 years. He never had any luck and decided to end it all. Carefully tying one end of a clothesline about a rail on a trestle, he looped the other end around his neck and jumped off. He was approaching the River Styx when a switch engine came along, cut the rope in two and dropped him on a rocky river bed.

Doyle was taken to a hospital, where he soon revived, only to be arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and trespassing on railroad property.

Henry Clews Sees Financial Situation Growing Brighter

In reviewing affairs of the week ending October 31, Henry Clews finds the financial situation growing brighter daily in spite of the European war cloud.

"This week there has been a marked progress in clearing up the foreign situation, and the restrictions upon credit, foreign and domestic, are being gradually lessened. One of the most striking evidences of improvement has been in the recovery of our foreign trade, particularly in exports, from the effect of war shown in the September statistics. In that month it will be recalled our exports declined $62,000,000 and our imports $31,000,000, the loss in exports being largely in cotton and the loss in imports being chiefly in manufactured products. Our export trade during the current month, and especially during the past week, has been particularly active. The increase in raw products and war supplies has been very conspicuous. Cotton has been going forward very freely; and the announcement by Great Britain that cotton will not be considered contraband, even to Germany, insures a continued free movement of this staple. This, of course, will materially relieve the cotton situation, and will also serve to settle our foreign debit balance and check gold exports. To the south, which is largely dependent upon foreign buying of cotton, this movement will be particularly welcome, even if cotton does go out at a very low price. The proposed cotton loan of $135,000,000, under the management of a committee of the federal reserve board, has received considerable support, although there are some doubts as to its legality. The plan is meeting with much favor, particularly in the south, as a matter of expediency in a great emergency. The federal reserve banks will open about two weeks hence. This insures additional relief and ease in the monetary situation. Barring any temporary local stringency which might accompany a transfer of funds to the federal institutions, it is estimated that the reduction in reserve requirements which will follow this operation will result in an expansion of possibly $300,000,000 in loans. This should insure continued ease in money, and will materially facilitate the retirement of clearing house certificates and emergency currency which have already been withdrawn to a considerable extent."

VARIETIES

Sugar is made in Africa from plants.

Cuba's 1914 sugar crop is es... at 2,575,000 tons.

Minnesota's 1914 poultry and ... put is valued at $55,000,000.

The eight-hour movement ... United States began in 1868.

Cuba's 1913 imports were va... $143,826,868; exports, $167,765,79...

It is estimated that the annual ... of lobsters in the world is 125,00...

New Yorkers will establish ... thousand acre dairy farm in ... see.

Next to agriculture the forem... Sweden form its largest sou... income.

Good flour adheres to the hand... retains the imprint of their lines ... pressed tightly.

It has been estimated that 4,7... 000 wood screws are used in the U... States each year.

Los Angeles is canning lima ... with much success. The enterpris... initiated last year.

There are fifty million acres of ... est in Japan, almost half of the ... area of the country.

Fluorspar production in the U... States in 1913 aggregated 115,38... valued at $6.37 a ton.

According to an English scientis... light of the sun exerts a pressu... 70,000 tons on the earth.

One of the South American gov... ment railways will want 200,00... of coal annually for three years.

Portable power plants up to 50... power that use crude oil for fu... coming into common use in Fran...

According to a Roumanian sci... old age is simply due to a de... in the amount of water in the b... system.

If all the water power in the U... States were developed electrica... would save the handling of 250,... tons of coal a year.

A schooner built in Ameshur... 1805 and used in the war of 181... privateer, still is in active servi... the Maine coasting trade.

Argentine telegraph companies ... bringing into general use a sy... whereby messages are received a... matically with printed type.

California products, consisting ... canned fruit, dried fruit, wine ... are now arriving in the eastern ... kets via the Panama canal.

The municipal board of health ... Manila has passed an ordinance ... quiring that all buildings erected ... future in the city must be ratpro...

Government figures recently issued ... ed show that the salt production ... the United States last year reached ... record-breaking total of 4,815,92... tons.

The metric system has been gen... ally adopted by the people of Ma... and is in use in ordinary practice ... well as being the official measure ... weight and capacity.

Official figures fix the number ... cows in Hungary at 2,620,000, of w... more than 2,000,000 are pure-bl... animals of the best milk-pro... ing breeds.

Platinum has advanced in price ... rapidly in recent years that gold ... being used to alloy it, to lessen ... cost of electrical apparatus in w... it is necessary.

In the last 20 years the freight t... fic through the Suez canal has m... than trebled, while the number of ... sengers has increased only about ... per cent.

Geranium oil is largely used in ... fumery, and is known as rose ge... fum, owing to the common practice ... adding rose petals to the plants be... distillation.

Until 1908 automobiles were for... den in the Ottoman empire, yet th... are as many as 300 cars now in C... stantinople and probably five hund... in the whole country.

The tusks of an ordinary elepha... weigh 120 pounds and are worth $... It requires 12,000 elephants to su... 650 tons of ivory to the English m... ket. Sheffield takes one-third.

More than four million tons of ... year are expected to be exported ... iron mines in Algeria by French ca... talists who have obtained concess... after more than 10 years of effort.

Ireland has 84,869 landholders ha... plots not exceeding an acre, 61,79... hold more than one acre and not m... than five acres; 153,299 under fi... teen and 136,058 not exceeding ... acres.

A new giant engine with 18 wh... has been put into use on the Pru... railways. It has no tender, but ... store eight tons of coal and 12 cu... yards of water. Its speed is 70 m... an hour.

Records in the Chinese language ... use in phonographs have greatly ... creased the sales in a music store ... China. The natives do not understa... the foreign music and prefer the ... own language on records.

Of the 7,500,000 mules that are es... mated in the world, more than ... are in the United States, no ot... country is credited with one mill... Spain comes nearest with about ... hundred and ten thousand.

Experiments with various chem... extinguishers for fighting forest fi... have not been very successful. T... unlimited supply of oxygen in the ... forest, officers say, tends to neutr... ize the effect of the chemicals.

Flowers are more fragrant when ... sun is not shining on them, accord... to a French scientist, because the o... that produce the perfume are forc... out by the water pressure in the ... cells and this is diminished by ... light.

In Vermont 5,076,375 maple trees w... tapped this year and nearly as ma... more are available for tapping. ... 1911 6,682,063 pounds of sugar ... 455,403 gallons of syrup, valued ... more than one million dollars, w... made.

When writing Confucius used a s... brush, like a camelshair brush, for ... pen, and so did his ancestors for ... turies before his time. The reed ... into use for writing in the mar... countries of the orient. It was hol... and cut into short lengths.

In 1913 the world's production ... quicksilver amounted to 4,151 met... tons. It is used mainly in the ma... facturere of explosive caps, or dr... of electric appliances and scient... apparatus and in the recovery ... precious metals, especially gold, ... amalgamation.

To encourage enlistment, the Man... chester Home Trade Association ... England decided to give recruits ... weeks' pay on leaving, re-engagem... guaranty, half pay while serving, s... cial terms to single men with depe... ents, and three weeks' holiday af... the war.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Our Correspondents

Will the readers remember a birthday shower for a little boy who is an invalid? His birthday comes November 20. Harris N. Cooper, Slippery Rock, Pa.

I wonder if you ever think about what a sight you men are at the bathing beach, on the athletic field or, in the more common pose, in the extreme English suits, where the trousers legs are so tight you could not kneel down to propose to your ideal if you should meet her?—Married B. of Michigan.

Our home is near Medina, O., a suburb of Cleveland. This country is quickly settled and noted for its fine dairy farms. The farmers all take wonderful pride in keeping their farms in a quick-span shape.

A happy, "top-o'-the-morning" thought comes to me to pass along, and that is—"Keep sweet." Those single words enter my mind every morning upon rising. And it's quite wonderful what an effect they have upon one. Not only do they apply to the mind, the actions and tempers, but to our personal dress and appearance as well.

Dearie me! I'm glad I'm not a bachelor" these days. Just the same, a married woman heartily agrees with their views in regard to dress of the present day. Let's keep sweet in that respect, too.—Happy Heart.

Will someone send recipe for old-fashioned rye bread, Indian loaf and gingerbread?—J. W., Georgia.

I often said that I would never keep company with a girl if she wore a tight-fitting or slit skirt, but I have come to the conclusion that just because a girl wears a slit skirt is no reason that her character is not all right, because I know better. Now I know whereof I speak, as I am quite a musician and love music, and in my work I get among all classes of people, good bad and indifferent.

E. W. of Illinois, you said that men were brought up to respect women. That may be true, but listen how much do you think a man can respect a woman when he will light a cigar in her presence and blow the smoke in her face? How much do you think they respect a woman when after they are married they come home reeling drunk and cursing everything in sight? Now don't you think a woman has as much right to choose her dress as a man to choose his habits?

Maid of the Ozarks, I do agree with you in a great many things you say, especially in regard to going to church. —Shorty of Michigan.

It is said that one's face is one's fortune, and if that is true, why cannot we judge character by the features? This is my belief. When I make new friends, it is not their clothes I look at, but the face. God gave us our faces with all their expressions, lines and features and no one has the power to change them. If one is any judge of human nature at all they may read any person's character in the face. The dress does not count. Anyone can put on the dress they like but after all a wolf is a wolf even in a sheepskin. It is my belief that a woman worth respecting will dress respectably and one who does not dress decently is not worth noticing. Disregard the extremist. This also holds good with the men.—Marie D.

In his letter G. E. W. remarked that in a war of words the woman is usually successful. Now, although my mind is almost as narrow in some respects as the ladies' skirts, I was well aware of that fact, both from observation and experience. I hope this question of dress will soon be settled in a friendly manner, for I have no desire to take up arms even in defense of the ladies. We should remember that:

There is so much good in the worst of us
And so much bad in the best of us,
That it hardly behooves any of us
To talk about the rest of us.

—W. H. H., W. Va.

As long as this old earth endures, man will stand on the pinnacle of his superior wisdom and tell woman of the mistakes she makes in the management of her affairs; especially in the way she dresses—and woman will go on serenely doing as she pleases. I think it would make little difference if she did otherwise; man wouldn't be any more satisfied. It reminds me of a verse I once read about "The Av'ridge Man." The last lines were like this:

"An' I believe that when above we play
our harps and things,
The av'ridge man won't like the way
the women wear their wings."

—Little Spinster, New York.

My home is in Virginia, near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and I am surely proud of the old state of Virginia and of the fact that she voted dry by a majority of 35,000.—G. E. B., Virginia.

Equality of the sexes means in no sense a similarity of actions. It is imperative that men maintain as high a standard of morality as women, and we are glad to know that many do. Good morals and gentle manners are the crowning glory of our women. Were it not for their high moral standard man would soon degenerate. —W. A. F., Texas.

Several new members of our dear family have taken the trouble to copy long poems for the Corner, which are unavailable because they are written on both sides of the paper. Any writing designed for publication should occupy but one side of the sheet.—M. H.

The requisites for the correct following of style are a pure heart and a sane mind. All girls of refinement like to look smart. Some in their endeavor to "outsmart" the rest will touch the extreme. Their hearts may be pure for all that. The little wheels in their heads get too busy, that is all. I have noticed bachelors like to have cut and dried opinions on everything. Poor timebeaten souls! They need wives to handle their views for them; to lead them where they should follow. Not one of them but what would smile the smile of satisfaction and pride to see the one woman looking dead swell and know she was theirs for keeps.—Lone Jennie, Tennessee.

One Answer to the Peace Page Discussion

"WHAT ONE MONKEY DOES ANOTHER MONKEY MUST DO"
Geo. B. Johnston
THE HOOP SKIRT HAS EVOLUTED INTO THE MODERN UTILITY GOWN -- TO FIT CROWDED CITIES
MEN ARE TOO BUSY TO NOTICE THE IMMODEST DRESSES
THE YOUNG BOYS ARE AS SILLY IN THEIR DRESS AS THE GIRLS
GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Gertrude Atherton Says Girls Who Ape Foolish Styles Are Monkeys.

BY MARGUERITE MOOERS MARSHALL.

New York, Nov. 2.—"What one monkey does another monkey must do."

That is Gertrude Atherton's epigrammatic summary of the fads and follies of modern dress. For years Mrs. Atherton's work as a novelist has won her distinction wherever English is read and spoken. She somehow combines analytic insight with rare dramatic expressiveness—already her newest book, Perch of the Devil, is being prepared for the stage. And since the searchlight of her mind is turned most often upon the modern woman, it seemed to me that no one better than Mrs. Atherton could estimate at their true worth the current criticisms of feminine dress and appearance.

The latest of these criticisms comes from Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, president of the Connecticut Women's Christian Temperance Union. "Can anyone tell me why we make guys of ourselves?" she inquired plaintively the other day. "Is it becoming Christian women, mothers of daughters? I am hoping that the fashion makers across the seas are so busy with other thoughts and doings that this country can choose its own fashions, and possibly strike a happy medium between the ultra and the commonplace."

Finds Fashions Not Ridiculous in Themselves.

"Fashions are not ridiculous in themselves," reasoned Mrs. Atherton, "but only when worn by the wrong people, or when we are startled by a swift and drastic change. Sudden novelty of any sort seems absurd until we are used to it.

"What we do not generally realize is that every fashion and every change of fashion is based on utility. The narrow skirts and close, tight-fitting gowns which have been so much criticized are undoubtedly due to the need for moving about in crowded streets, conveyances and halls. Even the slit skirt was a logical development when the diminished skirt circumference made it impossible to walk with comfort."

"When Poiret was over here," I remarked, "he said that hoop skirts would never return so long as we had automobiles."

"Of course," she smiled, "and when we remember hoops and bustles and the Grecian bend and the big sleeves and the pinched waist, I think we must admit that modern dress has its points.

"I can't think that the narrow skirt is immodest. One sees less on a muddy day than when a full skirt is worn. Personally, I have my skirts cut as wide as I can, without looking noticeable, because I walk a great deal and take a long stride," Mrs. Atherton added. And I wasn't surprised, for only the health that comes from sane outdoor exercise can have kept untarnished the daffodil glory of her hair. She has more than a hint of the Viking woman about her, with her combination of strength and fairness.

Doubts if Men Stand Around Corners Watching Styles.

"Modern dress as a whole is constantly being criticized for its vulgarity and immodesty," I reminded her.

"The only feature to which I have any objection," she observed, "is the wearing of really low-necked gowns on the street. They do seem out of place. The custom is so closely associated with the ballroom and electric light. Under the sunlight the effect seems wrong.

"But it's perfectly absurd to say that men hang about on the street corners to watch for the charms which modern clothes may display. Men are altogether too busy, in this hustling city of New York, to note what the passing woman wears or does not wear."

"It's been charged against her," I said, "that she is oversexed and that she betrays herself in her costumes and in her dancing."

"I think the new dances are perfectly beautiful!" cried Mrs. Atherton. "Any dance can be done vulgarly, even a waltz, but as I've seen them the tango and the rest are delightful. And the woman of today, speaking generally, is not oversexed. Of course, we all meet girls, women, too, who are man-crazy. But they are exceptions. A generation ago women had nothing to think of except men and the best ways of attracting them. Then we were oversexed, we did devote a disproportionate amount of time and attention to clothes. But now we are really thinking less about men and frocks than ever before, because we are thinking about jobs and clubs and charities and how we shall vote."

"Yet, there are the young girls," I said, "whom one sees everywhere with ridiculously elaborate clothes and makeup to boot."

"That's not their fault," she championed.

"Young girls have neither common sense nor imagination, and they are the most imitative beings in the world. One, with a little extra money and an admiration for an older woman, dresses herself absurdly. Her friends copy her as nearly as they can. It's the parents, knowing better and not interfering, who are to blame.

Young Boys Often More Overdressed Than Sisters.

"One sees plenty of young boys more overdressed than their sisters. These girls are said to be swayed by a precocious sex instinct. Nonsense! They simply want to be grown-up and stylish. Why I myself," Mrs. Atherton mentioned placidly, "married several years earlier than I would have done because I wanted to wear a train and a velvet turban. I wanted to have twins, also, but I felt that I couldn't get along without the turban and train. The silly clothes of girls, and of women, for that matter, are a result of the passion for copying. What one monkey does another monkey must do. A costume that is beautiful on a slender woman may be a grotesque horror when worn by a woman who is stout."

The Cozy Corner

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

BROTHERS, WRITE

I like to read the letters so much. I think "Just Nobody" was fine. I am married and have one of the sweetest little girls. She is 17 months old and is the joy of our home. It is my desire to raise her right if she is spared to me. Why don't the brothers write oftener? I like to read of their joys and trials. My hobby is reading good books and sewing. We have a fine high school in So. Bosque, which is near my home. I wish every boy and girl could get a good education. How I wish I could see some of the mountains that the readers tell about. I know they are beautiful. Everyone is praising their respective states, but "old Virginey" is good enough for me.—A Reader, Virginia.

OLD-TIME GIRLS

I promised the girls that I would tell them something about how girls were brought up in olden times. We do not see girls going around in those days with fine shoes and stockings, and short dresses, with a roll of music taking lessons on the piano or organ, and going to school nine or ten months each year. Girls did not wear shoes at all, only during two or three months in the coldest part of the winter, and lots of parents could not afford shoes for girls at any time of the year. If shoes could not be had for the whole family, and any at all could be had, them boysgot them, and the girls went without, because the boys needed them to work out in the snow. If the boys had no shoes, and had to get wood while the boys sat by the fire; so it was to dad's interest to get shoes for the boys. As soon as a girl was able to walk clever, a cotton dress was put on her reaching to the ankles. The dress would generally be made out of white cotton cloth, and dyed with some kind of bark after it was made, generally maple bark and copperas, which made a purple color. There was but little cloth of any kind to be had at the country stores. If a girl got a calico dress at that time she was considered above common people. A good grade of cotton domestic usually cost about 50 cents per. A bale of cotton thread weighing 500 pounds would cost $1.25. Girls did not wear hats at that time. A sun bonnet, with pasteboard to hold it up out of the eyes, was the go then. If it happened that there were more girls than boys in a family, some of the girls would have to go to the fields and perform the same work as the boys. There were no lamps at that time. They did not come into use until after coal oil was discovered, about the time of the rebellion. My first recollection, hog's lard was used for lighting purposes. Some lard would be put in a saucer and a wick of some kind of cloth would be put in with the grease and allowed until the wick saturated and then lighted and set on the table or mantle, or be held by some of the family so mother could see to knit or sew. I do not remember of seeing any tallow candles until I was quite a lad. If there was neither lard nor tallow, a light was made with pitch pine, or some other dry hard wood, held where the light was needed by some of the girls.

This is a sketch of the young girl of 12 years and under. Later on I will give a sketch of the girl in her teens in the olden times in regard to her usefulness in preparing food and raimant for the family. — Uncle George.

DROP STYLE TALK

Hurrah for the Maid of the Ozarks and the advising Lass from North Carolina! To speak in behalf of the "Teacher and the School" I cannot say too much. I cannot emphasize the subject enough, for so important is the work and the tendency to upbuild the welfare of our nation. The foundation of our civilization and progress. I would that every true hearted and patriotic young man and woman could fully realize the importance of an education. It is the duty of the teacher to inspire their fresh young minds to think so, and in this connection may I ask the question: How many teachers do it? The influence of the parent forming the character of the youth is an important factor that should be exercised as carefully as the educational training. The responsibility of the teacher is very great, so large that many teachers do not realize the importance. It is an allwise teacher that stands out preeminent; it requires patience, energy and ambition to succeed.

Does even the busy teacher have time to see what others are doing? I should think so. In fact, it is those that are broad minded that attain the highest ideals in the community. I shall be glad to hear from many of our teachers and pupils telling me of their work along this line and new methods discovered. Contrasting ideas help teachers. As I said before I should be delighted to receive specimens of nature relative to the insects, fossils, oddities, etc. Having completed a course equivalent to this work, I will give my sincere opinion to the sender after giving a preliminary understanding as to where it was found, its environments, etc.

Ladies and gentlemen, drop your subject of dressing-style. You're not making any better headway, and in fact, you are making matters worse. Turn your time and attention to your duties and the good that you can do. No, indeed, your put-on-style will not likely bespeak for you the "final test." We judge men and women by the result of their work and action, not what you suppose to be.—A. Clyde Clark, Jane Lew, W. Va.

SANTA CLAUS EXCHANGE

The Santa Claus Exchange is now open. Send letters early. Direct letters to SANTA CLAUS EXCHANGE, CARE WEEKLY BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

ADDRESS WANTED

Wild Rose of Mich.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

PLEASING MEN

As to pleasing the men, it is all right to do or to say what pleases them, as long as it is right; but, girls, you know gentlemen do not expect or want us to please them when it is not right.

I am thankful to say that the common fashion never troubled me, and although I am not so old, I know it never will, for the style I always try to follow is the kind that consists in dressing the way I look the best, rather than to suit the fashion. And, girls, remember it will not harm you to take the kindly advice of your father, brother, husband or even your best friend in the matter of dress. They usually know what makes us look best, and are pleased to see us look neat and clean. I will say to E. E. S., Wash., that although envy is a bad trait, though I cannot but envy him the pleasure he gets from traveling, for if I was a boy, traveling would be my hobby, but as I am only a girl, and can not travel as I wish, I hope he will write and tell us about the countries he has seen, especially the Arctic regions. As I have never seen the sea or a sailor, would certainly like to have those photos. Good luck to all.—Only Another W. Va. Girl.

HOME'S BEST

As we have the dress question going, I'll add my mite. I do not believe those "baches" intended to make fun, only appeal to our higher nature. Girls, think it over. You know as well as I, some of the styles are horrible. Do you know where these extreme styles are from? The underground world of Paris. Mothers, do you realize the danger your daughters are in? The girls of today are the mothers of tomorrow. Where are your home influences? To all there is music in the word home. To the old it brings a bewitching strain from the harp of memory, to the young it is a reminder of all that is near and dear to them. None can tell how often the commission of crime is prevented by such memories. If, then, the spell of home is so powerful, how important it is to make it pleasant and lovable! Many a time a cheerful home and smiling face does more to make good men and women than all the learning and eloquence that can be used.

Oh, then, may our homes on earth be the centers of all our joys; may they be as a green spot in the desert to which we can retire when weary of the cares and perplexities of life, and drink the clear waters of a love which we know to be sincere and always unfailing.—Salome from Indiana.

LOVE TO PARENTS

Old Bach, I certainly extend you my sympathy in advance, for it may be many years yet before you find that "perfectly dressed lady." However, I hope she will come along b-and-by.

"Maid of the Ozarks," I think you are just right, and I should like to shake hands with you on what you said. Girls—and boys, too—do you not think we should all be kind to our parents, and obey them? I do, for some day they will be taken from us, then we will think of our coldness to them. But we must remember that tears and expressions of regret are of no avail when addressed to cold clay. Therefore, let us be kind to them now and in later years. Regret cannot tell us of duty undone.

I have a birthday March 31. Wonder if I have a twin? I hope so, for I have neither brother nor sister, and would like to find one in some of you nice boys and girls of the Peace Page. —Elizabeth of W. Va.

COBWEBS

Well, friends, how beautiful everything looks in its autumn colors. We have had a fine autumn here in New York state. Great crops to be thankful for; all the farmers are busy now harvesting grapes, apples and potatoes. From strawberries till now there has been no time idle on our hands. Soon now will be the long winter nights, and around the evening lamp and fire we may sew, read, pop corn, crack nuts (and jokes). It is a beautiful world, after all, though we must all have our days of doubt and discouragement, grief and pain, but there is always the sunshine after the storm.

I wonder what will be the next subject of discussion. I have to laugh at the "bees' nest" Bachelor has got himself into. My dear girls, "if the cap does not fit do not put it on." I do not think much depends upon the subject of dress; only that we may have the things that are needful. It is not so much what we wear or do as what we ARE that demands respect. I know a lot of time and money is wasted in extreme style that would do some needy soul good. It is just as necessary to clear dust and cobwebs from the mental as the physical atmosphere. Some pointers from Elizabeth come like an old friend returning from a long journey. I am going to paste them in my scrapbook. Those pointers will help brush the cobwebs from our mental atmosphere.—Just Plain Mary.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Noble Aims.

How I love to read of the ambitions of the boys and girls! Boys and girls, let's frame our ambitions on a high model and strive patiently to follow our Great Teacher, who has so beautifully marked the way for us to follow.

We can't begin too early in life to think noble and beautiful thoughts. The happiness of our lives depends greatly upon the thoughts we have. "As a man thinketh so is he." I live in Roane county, W. Va., in the country, and I am glad that I do. If I have a hobby, it is doing housework and fancy work, and the greatest object I have in view is to live to please God and to make the world a little better for having lived in it.—Stella Harris, Boyd, V. Va.

A Ranchman.

I live in Colorado. I am 14 years of age and am ready for the ninth grade. We have vacation from March until November. We have two ranches, called Rocky Point and Cedar Ridge, about four and one-half miles from town. I have been working at haying all summer and am helping at the threshing now. I am cutting bands. There was church in the schoolhouse today and there were about 20 at it. Up here we are about 6,000 feet above sea level. It is very nice to go out camping in the hills. We went this summer and had a good time fishing. In the winter my brother and I go hunting rabbits. We have trapped some weasels, muskrats, civet cats and other animals. There are bobcats, deer and bear around here. My hobbies are riding after cattle, fishing, hunting and coasting in the winter. I would like letters from any boy of my age. —Jack Simpson, New Castle, Colo.

A Virginia Boost.

I have just read the letter of the Hoosier Girl. Has Indiana a superior state? And I must say I think she has right here in Virginia. We are in the best apple-growing region in the states—fruits and vegetables in abundance. And who is it that hasn't eaten our Virginia peanuts? We have mines of coal, iron, lead, zinc and paint. We have the mountains, hills and plains, numerous navigable rivers, open sea front with one of the best harbors on our coast. For scenery we have numerous caves and one natural tunnel.—Earnest Good, Hillsville, Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Emma Foley, Bassett, Va., says her town is set among mountains and near the Smith river.

Lea Rollyson, 11, Gassoway, W. Va., has lost her mother and lives with her grandparents. She is welcome to join our page and our bird club, as she is a bird lover.

Marie Belcher, 7, Big Stone Gap, Va., has 23 guinea fowls for pets.

Neva Harper, 12, Lake, Mich., likes to play and skate.

Hortense Hale, Lecta, Ky., thanks you for cards and letters.

Gracie Ellen Martin, Selma, Ia., sends some lovely red leaves, which she has preserved very naturally by first pressing and then covering with melted paraffine. Thank you for sending them.

Laura Grenshaw, 18, Springfield, Ill., enjoys horseback riding and also the letters from our young people.

Laura Lambert, 15, Oak Hill, W. Va., likes to pick apples and to go for chestnuts on the West Virginia hills. Sounds good, doesn't it?

Coral Blackman, 10, Traverse City, Mich., thinks there is nothing more beautiful than the hills around her home.

Betsy Ann, West Virginia, says that if all the girls who wear hobble skirts lived in the country, where there is a mudhole every 10 feet, they would want a wide skirt to jump in.

Lucy Scruggs, 10, Midway, Tenn., wants to join the bird club. Sure, Lucy, glad to welcome you. Lucy likes good books and music and promises a letter soon about the historical places near her home.

Daisy B. McLaughlin, 13 December 31, Fayetteville, N. C., lives on a farm with her grandparents. Don't forget her birthday.

Cora Canter, 12 June 24, Tallapoosa, Ga., already bakes pie and cake and will soon learn to cook, though she likes to ride horseback pretty well. She knows how to hoe cotton, too.

FATHER'S DAY, NOV. 12

With all this merry war on dress. I'm afraid father is not going to have his full share of attention. Don't forget that next week the page belongs to father. Say a good word for him.—M. H.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS

We furnish stock—show you how and buy all you raise. Big demand—thousands needed yearly. Easy and inexpensive to raise—very prolific—more profitable and less trouble than poultry or squabs. Particulars free.

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POETS' CORNER

CAN YOU?

By Mabel Earle.

Can you take a job that you didn't choose,
Tackle it promptly, and do it well,
Whistling to drive away the blues,
And making each stroke of your hammer tell?

Can you learn a lesson when every page
Is full of the dullest, driest things,
Musty dates of a bygone age,
And not one story of knights or kings?

Can you keep your temper when things go wrong,
And all the others are tired and cross?
Can you laugh and say, "Well, it won't last long,"
And make a joke of a vexing loss?

Can you be your best self, blithe and true,
Whatever happens of good or bad?
Put your heart into all you do,
And help a comrade in need, my lad?

What of it all? Well, if you can,
The world has room for your work and play,
And God has use for the kind of man,
Big and brave, that you'll be some day.

DOES IT PAY?

By S. E. Kiser.

Some men feast while others fast,
Some men toil while others shirk;
Some men smile while others moan,
Some men fish while others work;
Some men sigh while others sing,
Some carouse while others pray;
Have you you ever met a man
Who has made carousing pay?

Some men dig while others dream,
Some men boost while others knock;
Some men think the days are long,
Other men forget the clock;
Some men hope while other men
Go complaining day by day;
Have you ever met a man
Who has made complaining pay?

MY FRIEND

Llewellyn A. Morrison.

'Mid the burden and the strife
He was always good and kind.
Working for a purer life
With a purpose love-refined;
Simple, earnest, commonplace,
Steadfast mind and trustful heart.
Everyone who knew his grace
Learned to better do his part.

He hath done his very best
And is but a memory now.
Yet this priceless crown doth rest
Evermore upon his brow.
Not a word of ours shall mar
Record of a life sincere,
For the air is sweeter far
Just because he tarried here.

THE MASTER'S CARE

I sat in the door at eventide,
My heart was full of fears;
And I saw the landscape before me lie
Through mists of burning tears,
I thought to myself, "The world is dark,
No light nor joy I see:
Nothing but toil and want is mine,
And no one cares for me."

A sparrow was twittering at my feet,
With its beautiful auburn head,
And looked at me with dark, mild eyes,
As it picked up crumbs of bread;
And said to me, in words as plain
As the words of a bird could be,
"I'm only a sparrow, a worthless bird,
But the dear Lord cares for me."

A lily was growing beside the hedge,
Beautiful, tall and white,
And it showed through the glossy leaves of green,
Like an angel clothed in light;
And it said to me, as it waved its head,
On the breees soft and free,
"I'm only a lily, a useless flower,
But the Master cares for me."

Then it seemed that the hand of the loving Lord
Over my head was laid,
And He said to me, "Child of my love,
Wherefore art thou dismayed?
I clothe the lilies, I feed the birds,
I see the sparrow's fall,
Nothing escapes my watchful eye,
My kindness is over all."

TELL SOMEBODY

By Eben E. Rexford.

Let me tell you something, comrade,
That I've learned along the way:
If the blessings that life brings you
With each swiftly passing day
Seem as hardly worth the counting,
Since so small are they—so few—
You can double them by sharing
With the comrade next to you.

Have you heard a kind word spoken
To another in his need?
Tell your neighbor all about it,
And the little, simple deed
Will make warm your heart in telling,
And the hearts of those who hear
Will be gladdened by the knowledge,
And their lives will share its cheer.

Oh, the little wayside blessings
That we squander every day!
If we shared them with each other
They would glorify the way.
They would grow, as 'neath the sunshine
Flowers in summer days unfold,
Till each one of them had blossomed
Into bessings manifold.

POEMS WANTED

The Land of Used to Be; House by the Side of the Road; I Sold My Will to Sandy; Ladies' Aid and The Organ Builder, to Mrs. Elen Lesh, Huntington, Ind.

Arkansaw Traveler, to Mrs. M. J. Deaton, Allreds, N. C.

Miss Foggarty's Thanksgiving Sake, to Mrs. J. E. Broyles, Chucky, Tenn.

Trail of the Lonesome Pine; Marching Through Georgia and The Mocking Bird, to Mrs. R. L. Lanning, Butler, Ind.

The Whistling Regiment, to J. C. Thorp, Danville, Ill.

Have You Sold Your Matches, Tom to W. L. Donaldson, Rankin, Ill.

Cheering Lines

"I enjoy the fine letters and good-natured discussions more than I can say."—R. M. G., N. Y.

I enjoy The Blade from "cover to cover." It always contains much useful information as well as interesting news.—A. J. R., Alabama.

I have just finished reading the Peace Page, which is always full of good letters.—F. L. F., N. Y.

I do love Our Page. It is a comfort to me in my old days.—Mrs. J. H. A., Ind.

The good things in the Poet's Corner are a joy to many.—Mrs. C. A. C.

Long live The Blade! I wish I could see it in every home, instead of some of the dirty, foul stuff that is cast forth like a moral pestilence.—M. D. E.

I think the Page is increasing in interest. Such a variety of topics and so many good writers.—Coronna, Mich.

LITTLE GUSTAVA

By Celia Thaxter.

Little Gustava sits in the sun,
Safe in the porch, and the little drops run
From the icicles under the eaves so fast,
For the bright spring sun shines warm at last,
And glad is little Gustava.

She wears a quaint little scarlet cap,
And a little green bowl she holds in her lap,
Filled with bread and milk to the brim,
And a wreath of marigolds 'round the rim,
"Ha, ha!" laughs little Gustava.

Up comes her little gray, coaxing cat,
With her little pink nose, and mews,
"What's that?"
Gustava feeds her—she begs for more,
And a little brown hen walks in at the door,
"Good day!" cries little Gustava.

She scatters crumbs for her little brown hen;
There comes a rush and a flutter, and then
Down fly her little white doves so sweet,
With their snowy wings and their crimson feet.
"Welcome!" cries little Gustava.

So dainty and eager they pick up her crumbs,
But who is this through the doorway comes?
Little Scotch terrier, little dog, Rags,
Looks in her face, and his funny tail wags,
"Ha, ha!" laughs little Gustava.

"You must want some breakfast, too!" And down
She sets her bowl on the brick floor brown;
And little Rags drinks up her milk,
While she strokes his shaggy locks, like silk,
"Dear Rags," says little Gustava.

Waiting without stood sparrow and crow,
Cooling their feet in the melting snow;
"Won't you come in, good folk," she cried,
But they were too bashful and stayed outside,
Though "Pray, come in!" cried Gustava.

So the last she threw them and knelt on the mat,
With doves and biddy and dog and cat,
And her mother came to the open house door,
"Dear little daughter, I bring you some more,
My merry little Gustava."

Kitty and terrier, biddy and doves,
All things harmless Gustava loves,
The shy, kind creatures 'tis joy to feed,
And, oh, her breakfast is sweet, indeed
To happy little Gustava.

JACK AND JOE

Three years ago Jack and Joe
Set sail across the foam,
They each a fortune vowed to gain
Before returning home.
Two years ago Jack gained his wealth
And sailed for home that day,
And as the pals shook hands to part
Poor Joe could only say:

Chorus.

Give my love to Nellie, Jack;
Tell her I am well.
The parting words were:
Don't forget to give my love to Nell.

Two years had passed when Joe at last
Gained wealth enough for life.
He sailed for home across the foam,
To make sweet Nell his wife,
When soon he learned one year ago
Jack and Nell had wed:
Now he regrets and sobs and frets
That he had ever said:
(Chorus.)

They chanced to meet upon the street.
Says Joe, You selfish elf
The next girl that I learn to love
I'll kiss her for myself.
But all is well in love, they say,
And since you've gone and wed,
I'll not be angry with you, Jack,
And once again he said:

A BOOK

Emily Dickinson.

There is no frigate like a book
To take us lands away,
Nor any courser like a page
Of prancing poetry.

This traverse may the poorest take
Without oppress or toll;
How frugal is the chariot
That bears the human soul.

THE PRICE

How will you measure in money
The cost of knowledge and art?
Is honor valued in bank notes?
Can you pay for a broken heart?
Can you reckon the worth of a poem
By a standard of meat and drink?
Can you buy with gold or silver
A heart too great to shrink?
Tell me, how many dollars
Will pay for the life-blood shed
From the veins of the true and valiant
Who feared not and are dead?

THE CHARM OF MOTHERHOOD

Enhanced By Perfect Physical Health.

The experience of Motherhood is a trying one to most women and marks distinctly an epoch in their lives. Not one woman in a hundred is prepared or understands how to properly care for herself. Of course nearly every woman nowadays has medical treatment at such times, but many approach the experience with an organism unfitted for the trial of strength, and when it is over her system has received a shock from which it is hard to recover. Following right upon this comes the nervous strain of caring for the child, and a distinct change in the mother results.

There is nothing more charming than a happy and healthy mother of children, and indeed child-birth under the right conditions need be no hazard to health or beauty. The unexplainable thing is that, with all the evidence of shattered nerves and broken health resulting from an unprepared condition, and with ample time in which to prepare, women will persist in going blindly to the trial.

Every woman at this time should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

In many homes once childless there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

United States Must Back Right With Might

By Theodore Roosevelt.

Come, Peace! not like a mourner bowed
For honor lost and dear ones wasted,
But proud, to meet a people proud,
With eyes that tell o' triumph tasted!
Come, with han' gripping on the hilt,
An' step that proves ye Victory's daughter!
Longin' for you, our sperits wilt
Like shipwrecked men's on raf's for water.

Come, while our country feels the lift
Of a great instinct shouting Forwards!"
An' knows that freedom ain't a gift
That tarries long in han's or cowards!
Come, sech ez mothers prayed for, when
They kissed their cross with lips that quivered,
An' bring fair wages for brave men,
A nation saved, a race delivered.

THESE are the noble lines of a noble poet, written in the sternest days of the great civil war, when the writer, Lowell, was one among the millions of men who mourned the death in battle of kinsfolk dear to him. No man ever lived who hated an unjust war more than Lowell or who loved with more passionate fervor the peace of righteousness. Yet, like the other great poets of his day and country, like Holmes, who sent his own son to the war, like gentle Longfellow and the Quaker Whittier, he abhorred unrighteousness and ignoble peace more than war. These men had lofty souls. They possessed the fighting edge, without which no man is really great; for in the really great man there must be both the heart of gold and the temper of steel.

In 1864 there were in the North some hundreds of thousands of men who praised Peace as the supreme end, as a good more important than all other goods, and who denounced war as the worst of all evils. These men one and all assailed and denounced Abraham Lincoln, and all voted against him for President. Moreover, at that time there were many individuals in England and France who said it was the duty of those two nations to mediate between the North and the South so as to stop the terrible loss of life and destruction of property which attended our civil war; and they asserted that any Americans who in such event refused to accept their mediation and to stop the war would thereby show themselves the enemies of Peace. Nevertheless, Abraham Lincoln and the men back of him by their attitude prevented all such effort at mediation, declaring that they would regard it as an unfriendly act to the United States. Looking back from a distance of fifty years, we can now see clearly that Abraham Lincoln and his supporters were right. Such mediation would have been a hostile act, not only to the United States, but to humanity. The men who clamored for unrighteous peace fifty years ago this fall were the enemies of mankind.

Need Serious Consideration.

These facts should be pondered by the well-meaning men who always clamor for peace without regard to whether peace brings justice or injustice. Very many of the men and women who are at times misled into demanding peace as if it were itself an end instead of being a means of righteousness, are men of good intelligence and sound heart who only need seriously to consider the facts, and who can then be trusted to think aright and act aright. There is, however, an element of a certain numerical importance among our people, including the members of the ultra-pacificist group, who by their teachings do some real, although limited, mischief. They are a feeble folk, these ultra-pacificists, morally and physically; but in a country where voice and vote are alike free, they may, if their teachings are not disregarded, create a condition of things where the crop they have sowed in folly and weakness will be reaped with blood and bitter tears by the brave men and high-hearted women of the nation.

The folly preached by some of these individuals is somewhat startling, and if it were translated from words into deeds it would constitute a crime against the nation. One professed teacher of morality makes the plea in so many words that we ought to follow the example of China and deprive ourselves of all power to repel foreign attack. Surely this writer must possess the exceedingly small amount of information necessary in order to know that nearly half of China is at present under foreign dominion, and that at this moment the Germans and Japanese are battling on Chinese territory and domineering as conquerors over the Chinese in that territory. Think of the abject soul of a man capable of holding up to the admiration of free-born American citizens such a condition of serfage under alien rule!

Must Not Suppress Truth.

Nor is the folly confined only to the male sex. A number of women teachers in Chicago are credited with having proposed, in view of the war, hereafter to prohibit in the teaching of history any reference to war and battles. Intellectually, of course, such persons show themselves unfit to be retained as teachers a single day, and indeed unfit to be pupils in any school more advanced than a kindergarten. But it is not their intellectual, it is their moral shortcomings which are striking. The suppression of the truth is, of course, as grave an offense against morals as is the suggestion of the false or even the lie direct; and these teachers actually propose to teach untruths to their pupils.

True teachers of history must tell the facts of history; and if they do not tell the facts both about the wars that are righteous and the wars that are unrighteous, and about the causes that led to these wars and to success or defeat in them, they show themselves morally unfit to train the minds of boys and girls. If in addition to telling the facts they draw the lessons that should be drawn from the facts, they will give their pupils a horror of all wars that are entered into wantonly or with levity or in a spirit of mere brutal aggression or save under dire necessity. But they will also teach that among the noblest deeds of mankind are those that have been done in great wars for liberty, in wars of self-defense, in wars for the relief of oppressed peoples, in wars for putting an end to wrong-doing in the dark places of the globe.

Any teachers, in school or college, who occupied the position of these foolish, foolish teachers have sought to take, would be forever estopped from mentioning the names of Washington and Lincoln; because their names are forever associated with great wars for righteousness. These teachers would be forever estopped from so much as mentioning the shining names of Marathon and Salamis. They would seek to blind their pupils' eyes to the glory held in the deeds and deaths of Joan of Arc, of Andreas Hofer, of Arnold von Winkelried, of Kosciusko and Rakotski. They would be obliged to warn their pupils against ever reading Schiller's "William Tell," or the poetry of Koerner. Such men are deaf to the lament running, "Oh, why, Patrick Sarsfield, did we let your ships sail, Aross the dark waters from green Innisfail." To them Holmes' ballad of Bunker Hill and Whittier's "Laus Deo," MacMaster's ode to the Old Continentals, and O'Hara's "Bivouac of the Dead" are meaningless. On them, lessons of careers like those of Timoleon and John Hampden are lost; in their eyes the lofty self-abnegation of Robert Lee and Stonewall Jackson was folly; their dull senses do not thrill to the deathless deaths of the men who died at Thermoplyae and the Alamo—the fight of those grim Texans of which it was truthfully said that Thermoplyae had its messengers of death, but the Alamo had none.

Maintain Self-Defense.

It has actually been proposed by some of these shivering apostles of the gospel of national abjectness that in view of the destruction that has fallen on certain peaceful powers of Europe we should abandon all efforts at self-defense, should stop building up battleships and cease to take any measures to defend ourselves if attacked. It is difficult seriously to consider such a proposition. It is precisely and exactly as if the inhabitants of a village in whose neighborhood highway robberies had occurred should propose to meet the crisis by depriving the local policeman of his revolver and club.

There are, however, many high-minded people who do not agree with these extremists, but who nevertheless need to be enlightened as to the actual facts. These good people, who are busy people and not able to devote much time to thoughts about international affairs, are often confused by men whose business it is to know better. For example, a few weeks ago these good people were stirred to a moment's belief that something had been accomplished by the enactment at Washington of a score or two of all-inclusive arbitration treaties; being not unnaturally misled by the fact that those responsible for the passage of the treaties indulged in some not wholly harmless bleating as to the good effects they would produce. As a matter of fact they PROBABLY will not produce the smallest effect of any kind or sort. Yet it is POSSIBLE they may have a mischievous effect, inasmuch under certain circumstances to fulfill them would cause frightful disaster to the United States, while to break them, even under compulsion and because it was absolutely necessary, would be fruitful of keen humiliation to every right-thinking man who was jealous of our international good name.

The Monroe Doctrine.

If, for example, whatever the outcome of the present war, a great triumphant military despotism declared that it would not recognize the Monroe Doctrine or seized Magdalena Bay, or one of the Dutch West Indies, or the Island of St. Thomas, and fortified it; or if—as would be quite possible—it announced that we had no right to fortify the Isthmus of Panama, and itself landed on adjacent territory to erect similar fortifications; then, under these absurd treaties, we would be obliged, if we happened to have made one of them with one of the countries involved, to go into an interminable discussion of the subject before a joint commission, while the hostile nation proceeded to make its position impregnable. It seems incredible that the United States government could have made such treaties; but it has just done so, with the warm approval of the professional pacificists

These treaties were entered into when the administration had before its eyes that very moment the examples of Belgium and Luxembourg, which showed beyond possibility of doubt, especially when taken in connection with other similar incidents that have occurred during the last couple of decades, that there are various great military empires in the Old World who will pay not one moment's heed to the most solemn and binding treaty, if it is to their interest to break it. If any one of these empires, as the result of the present contest, obtains something approaching to a position of complete predominance in the Old World, it is absolutely certain that it would pay no heed whatever to these treaties, if it desired to better its position in the New World by taking possession of the Dutch or Danish West Indies, or of the territory of some weak American state on the mainland of the continent. In such event we would be obliged either instantly ourselves to repudiate the scandalous treaties by which the government at Washington has just sought to tie our hands—and thereby expose ourselves in our turn to the charge of bad faith—or else we should have to abdicate our position as a great power and submit to abject humiliation.

James Bryce Also.

Since these articles of mine were written and published, I am glad to see that James Bryce, a lifelong advocate of peace and the staunchest possible friend of the United States, has taken precisely the position I have taken. Bryce dwells, as I have dwelt, upon the absolute need of protecting small states that behave themselves from absorption in great military empires. He insists, as I have insisted, upon the need of the reduction of armaments, the quenching of the baleful spirit of militarism, and the admission of the peoples everywhere to a fuller share in the control of foreign policy—all to be accomplished by some kind of international league of peace. He adds, however, as the culminating and most important portion of his article:

"But no scheme for preventing future wars will have any chance of success unless it rests upon the assurance that the states which enter it will loyally and steadfastly abide by it, and that each and all of them will join in coercing by their overwhelming united strength any state which may disregard the obligations it has undertaken."

Right, Backed by Might.

This is almost exactly what I have said. Indeed, it is almost word for word what I have said—an agreement which is all the more striking because when he wrote it Lord Bryce could not have known what I had written. We must insist on righteousness first and foremost. We must strive for peace always; but we must never hesitate to put righteousness above peace. In order to do this, we must put force back of righteousness, for, as the world now is, national righteousness without force back of it speedily becomes a matter of derision. To the doctrine that might makes right, it is utterly useless to oppose the doctrine of right unbacked by might.

It is not even true that what the pacificists desire is right. The leaders of the pacificists of this country who for three months now have been crying "Peace, peace!" have been too timid even to say that they want the peace to be a righteous one. We needlessly dignify such outcries when we speak of them as well-meaning. The weaklings who raise their shrill piping for a peace that shall consecrate successful wrong occupy a position quite as immoral as and infinitely more contemptible than the position of the wrongdoers themselves. The ruthless strength of the great absolutist leaders—Elizabeth of England, Katharine of Russia, Peter the Great, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Bismarck—is certainly infinitely better for their own nations, and is probably better for mankind at large than the loquacious impotence, ultimately trouble-breeding, which has recently marked our own international policy. Strength at least commands respect; whereas the prattling feebleness that dares not rebuke any concrete wrong, and whose proposals for right are marked by sheer fatuity, is fit only to excite weeping among angels, and among men the bitter laughter of scorn.

Must Redress Wrongs.

At this moment any peace which leaves unredressed the wrongs of Belgium, and which does not effectively guarantee Belgium and all other small nations that behave themselves against the repetition of such wrongs would be a well-nigh unmixed evil. As far as we personally are concerned, such a peace would inevitably mean that we would at once and in haste have to begin to arm ourselves or be exposed in our turn to the most frightful risk of disaster. Let our people take thought for the future. Belgium was absolutely innocent of offense. Her cities have been laid waste, or held to ransom for gigantic sums of money; her fruitful fields have been trampled into mire; her sons have died on the field of battle; her daughters are broken-hearted fugitives; a million of her people have fled to foreign lands. Entirely disregarding all accusations as to outrages on individuals, it yet remains true that disaster terrible beyond belief has befallen this peaceful nation of six million people, who themselves had been guilty of not even the smallest wrongdoing. Brussels has been held to enormous ransom, although it did not even strive to defend itself. Antwerp did not strive to defend itself. Because soldiers in the forts attempted to repulse the enemy, hundreds of houses in the undefended city were wrecked with bombs from airships and throngs of peaceful men, women and children were driven from their homes by the sharp terror of death. Be it remembered always that not one man in Brussels, not one man in Antwerp, had even the smallest responsibility for the disaster inflicted upon them. Innocence has proved not even the smallest safeguard against such woe and suffering as we in this land can at present hardly imagine.

Must Shake Off Folly.

What befell Antwerp and Brussels will surely some day befall New York or San Francisco and may happen to many an inland city also if we do not shake off our supine folly, if we trust for safety to peace treaties unbacked by force. At the beginning of this month, by the appointment of the President, peace services were held in the churches of this land. As far as these services consisted of sermons and prayers of good and wise people who wished peace only if it represented righteousness, who did not desire that peace should come unless it came to consecrate justice and not wrongdoing, good and not evil, the movement represented good. In so far, however, as the movement was understood to be one for immediate peace without any regard to righteousness or justice, without any regard for righting the wrongs of those who have been crushed by unmerited disaster, then the movement represented mischief, precisely as 50 years ago in 1864 in our own country a similar movement for peace, to be obtained by acknowledgment of disunion and by the perpetuation of slavery, would have represented mischief. In the present case, however, the mischief was confined purely to those taking part in the movement in an unworthy spirit; for (like the peace parades and newspaper peace petitions) it was a purely subjective phenomenon; it had not the slightest effect of any kind, sort or description, upon any of the combatants abroad and could not possibly have any effect upon them. It is well for our own sakes that we should pray sincerely and humbly for the peace of righteousness; but we must guard ourselves frm any illusion as to the news of our having thus prayed producing the least effect upon those engaged in the war.

There is just one way in which to meet the upholders of the doctrine that Might makes Right. To do so we must prove that Right will make Might, by backing right with might.

Andrew Jackson's Rule.

In his second inaugural address Andrew Jackson laid down the rule by which every National American Administration must guide itself, saying: "The foreign policy adopted by our Government is to do justice to all, and to submit to wrong by none."

The statement of the dauntless old fighter of New Orleans is as true now as when he wrote it. We must stand absolutely for righteousness. But to do so is utterly without avail unless we possess the strength and the loftiness of spirit which will back righteousness with deeds and not with words. We must clear the rubbish from off our souls and admit that everything that has been done in passing peace treaties, arbitration treaties, neutrality treaties, Hague treaties, and the like, with no sanction of force behind them, amounts to literally and absolutely nothing, in any time of serious crisis. We must recognize that to enter into foolish treaties which can not be kept is as wicked as to break treaties which can and ought to be kept. We must labor for an international agreement among the great civilized nations which shall put the full force of all of them back of any one of them, and of any well-behaved weak nation, which is wronged by any other power. Until we have completed this purpose, we must keep ourselves ready, high of heart and undaunted of soul, to back our rights with our strength.

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ENGLAND IS FULL OF SPIES

Government Has Rounded Up Thousands Who Await Trial.

For years past it has been known that the British Isles were overrun with German spies. From time to time they have been captured with photographs, drawings and plans of so-called strategic positions in Britain, which might prove useful to an invading force. And when war broke out the English nation wanted to know what the government was doing to round up the thousands of spies who were known to still be in, and a danger to, the country.

The government was blamed for its apparent laxity in the matter, the people never stopping to think that whatever the government might be doing it would be impossible to give away its arrangements or make public whatever measures it had been taking.

The statement just issued by the government that for the last six years it has been at work spying on the spy and that nearly 9,000 suspects are now in the concentration camps, many awaiting trial for espionage, has been received with great pleasure and surprise by the English people.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of glanders reported in Kansas and Missouri since the use of sanitary drinking buckets began. In 1903 there were 292 cases reported to the officials in Kansas City alone, and many horses were killed before their cases were reported. During the present year only one case has been reported in Kansas City, and only five in the entire state of Missouri.

DR. BLOSSER'S REMEDY DRIVES OUT CATARRH

Costs Nothing to Try This Simple, Pleasant Herb Smoke. Sent Free by Mail.

Dr. Blosser, who has devoted forty years to the treatment of Catarrh, is the orginator of a certain combination of medical herbs, flowers and berries to be smoked in a pipe or ready prepared cigarette. The accompanying illustration shows how the smoke-vapor reaches all the air passages of the head, nose and throat. As the disease is carried into these passages with the air you breathe, so the antiseptic, healing vapor of this Remedy is carried with the breath directly to the affected parts.

This simple, practical method applies the medicine where sprays, douches, ointments, etc., cannot possibly go. Its effect is soothing and healing, and is entirely harmless, containing no tobacco or habit forming drugs. It is pleasant to use, and not sickening to those who have never smoked. No matter how severe or long standing your case may be, we want to show you what our Remedy will do.

To prove the beneficial, pleasant effect, The Blosser Company, 402 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will mail absolutely free to any sufferer, a sample that will verify their claims by actual test. This free package contains a pipe, some of the Remedy for smoking and also some of our medical cigarettes. If you wish to continue the treatment, it will cost only one dollar for a month's supply for the pipe, or a box containing one hundred cigarettes. We pay postage.

If you are a sufferer from Catarrh, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, or if subject to frequent colds, send your name and address at once by postal card or letter for the free package, and a copy of our illustrated booklet.

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A grand invention for heating Houses, Stores, Offices, Rooms, Etc. Intense Heat under Control. Perfect Combustion. No Valves--No Wicks. Nothing to clog, close up or get out of order. No Flues, Chimneys. Light, Portable. Pick it up--set it anywhere. Self-regulating, same heat all day or night. For more, or less heat, simply turn knob--THATS ALL. AIR-GAS BURNER. Automatically generates Gas From Kerosene Oil (Coal Oil) mixing it with Air. Scientific Test proves that it BURNS BARRELS OF AIR TO ONE GALLON of Oil. Convenient. Practical. By removing Tubular Radiator it is instantly converted into a Cooking Stove. Will BOIL, BAKE, FRY, ROAST, Cook Anything. Ideal for quick meals, washing, hot water, canning fruit. How convenient when you need a quick fire. In a cold kitchen, cold dining-room, cold, cheerless bed-room or to make a cold parlor bright and warm for visitors--the PORTABLE HEATER is always handy, always ready. Makes Homes Comfortable and Cheerful. To warm Baby's Food, Night or Day. A pan of biscuits in a hurry, an Early Breakfast, a late supper, in the Nursery, Invalid's Room, cooking, quick ironing of a dress or skirt, hot water day or night, cold mornings, cold rooms, cold nights. Do you wonder why there are Thousands Sent to Families in all parts of the world and men and women are enthusiastic over its comfort and convenience.

What Users Say: Room when the temperature was 10 degrees below zero." B. J. Austin, "15 minutes after it was lit, temperature registered 70 degrees." W. S. Stafford, "Heats Room without trouble. Easy to operate, no smoke, no dirt." Emma Haines, "Mercury below zero, lit heater, Room was soon warm. It is also fine to cook and bake." Rev. William Term. "This morning temperature was 16 degrees below zero and after lighting the Portable, temperature soon rose to summer heat, and I am as comfortable as if I had large, expensive coal stove." Wm. King. "I have a room full of Cactus and Begonias and by using your Heater I keep them (Both) at 70 degrees when outdoors registered 13-20 degrees." E.N. Helwig, Ont. "Only used half gallon oil last week cooking, baking, and ironing. Mrs. Thompson, Ohio, "Bakes Cakes, Pies, Bread. Never saw nicer baking. Mrs. M. E. King, Ky. "Baked, Cooked, Washed, Ironed. Can do ANYTHING my range does.

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MEN AND WOMEN, at Home or Traveling, all or part of time, showing, taking orders, appointing agents. Quick--Easy--Sure. They buy on sight. B. L. Husted, Mich. "Out one day, sold 11." W. E. Bard, S. C. "You have the best article on the market: sold 9 in two hours(First ordered 1-200 since.) Chas. P. Schroder, Conn. "Bought 40 on one order. "Head & Frazier, Tex. write: "Sell like hot cakes--sold 50 in our city. "J. W. Hunter, Ala., "Secured one--tested it--ordered 100 since. "And so they go-a hit--just the thing. Customers pleased--agents happy. These Men Made Money. You have the same chance. $10 to $15 a Day should be easy. World unsupplied Get in early for territory. Write for MONEY-MAKING PLANS, and full particulars.

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All Sizes. Sent to any address. SEND NO MONEY--only your name and address. Write TO-DAY for 10 Days Trial Offer full description and THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

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"Those Terrible Ear Noises Have Stopped"

"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped!" is what hundreds of letters are telling me. You remember that some time ago I offered 300 Treatments for Head Noises, Free, to Toledo Weekly Blade readers and this is the happy result.

Head Noises! What a picture of intolerable suffering these words bring to mind. Reader, if you have Head Noises, I know well that no words of mine can describe the weary misery. But you are the one to appreciate the blessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped," and these are the words which every day's mail brings me.

The joy and gratitude of the people who received the 300 free treatments offered in this paper some time ago, has been so great and their appeals for friends so urgent that I am going to offer again

200 Treatments Free

Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these intolerable, roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds, which at times make you feel that they must stop, or you will go insane. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of hearts that it will go and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, if you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you will be deaf.

Here is your opportunity. Send for one of my Free Treatments and see my method which has cured hundreds in just your condition. Just drop me a note or a post card, giving your full name and address and asking for a Treatment for Head Noises Free. You will never regret it.

This offer and talk is for YOU. Perhaps you have tried other things and become discouraged. Perhaps you have been told there is no help. Perhaps you are carelessly neglecting your case from day to day thinking it will get well of itself.

Make just this small effort. Send for one of my Free treatments. It won't cost you a penny. See this successful new treatment and the method which has cured many, many people with Head Noises just like yours.

Write today for Free Head Noises Treatment.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

COTTON PRICES

Please give the highest and lowest prices paid for cotton during McKinley's administration.—C. L. S., Briscoe, North Carolina.

The following are the lowest and highest prices for middling uplands cotton in New York from January 1 to December 31 of the years named: 1897, highest, 8¼; lowest, 5 13-16; 1898, highest, 6 9-16; lowest, 5 5-16. 1899, highest, 7 13-16; lowest, 5⅞. 1900, highest, 11; lowest, 7 9-16. 1901, highest, 12; lowest, 7 13-16.

THE COCKROACH

Kindly give some information about the cockroach.—O. C., Springfield, Mo.

Cockroach is a name given to any of the family of beattids of which there are nearly a thousand species. The body of the cockroach is much flattened, being adapted to life under the bark of trees, under stones, in cracks, etc. The four wings are much alike in size and net-veined; the antennae are long and slender, and to the end of the body are appended many jointed limbs. Cockroaches are hatched in nearly the same form as the parent, differing mainly in not having wings. One small native species abounds under stones, but the species so abounding in home have been introduced from the Old World. The peculiar odor given out by cockroaches is expelled from glands in the hind body, and either present in both sexes, or only in the males. In the croton bug or common small cockroach of our cities, these glands are very large, giving out a foetid odor, and occur only in the males. Several forms of the family are household pests, they swarm in kitchens, occupying those parts of the house warmed by hot water or steam pipes, and are troublesome from eating clothing, cereals, devouring the paste in the binding of books; they also abound in ships, impregnating the pantry with their disagreeable odor. On the other hand the cockroach is an enemy of the bedbug, doing great service in reducing their numbers.

NEVADA DIVORCE LAWS

Please give the divorce laws of the state of Nevada.—W. D., Grand View, North Carolina.

In Nevada one year's residence is required before a divorce can be obtained. In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all states, except South Carolina, which has no divorce law, the causes for absolute divorce are: Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide for one year.

PEANUTS

I wish to have information about the peanut.—F. B. D., Canton, Ill.

The peanut is a spreading, hairy, annual herb, growing about 18 inches tall, bears light green leaves and whitish flowers, after the fading of which the stems bury themselves in the ground, where the one to three yellowish pods mature. This plant is said to be a native of Brazil, whence it was introduced into Europe shortly after the discovery of South America. Since the civil war it has been an important agricultural crop in the south. The crop averages about 4,000,000 bushels annually. In the Old World the nuts are used mainly for making oil and for stock feeding. From 25 to 50 per cent of oil may be extracted from the shelled nut, and is useful for cooking and in the arts. The "hay" is fed to stock as is also the cake left after the oil is expressed. Pigs are often profitably turned on the field after the crop is harvested and still more profitably upon the unharvested field. Peanuts thrive best on very light sandy loam, well supplied with lime. They are also favored by an early warm spring and a hot humid summer. The soil should be deeply plowed and finely harrowed, and the unshelled seeds at the rate of about two bushels to the acre, planted about an inch deep, at intervals of a foot in rows about 30 inches apart, as soon as the weather has become settled in the spring. Until the plants shade the ground the surface must be kept loose and open and free from weeds, especially turf-forming grasses and similar weeds. Before danger of frost the plants are harvested with special implements, dried in loose shocks for two or three weeks, the pods removed and sent to recleaning establishments, where they are finished for market. Under ordinarily good management 50 bushels of nuts and two tons of straw should be obtained from an acre. In Europe the peanut is perhaps best known as ground nut and earth nut.

GENE STRATTON PORTER

Will you kindly give a brief sketch of the life of Gene Stratton Porter?—H. R. M., Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.

Gene Stratton Porter, the author and illustrator, was born on a farm in Wabash county, Ind., in 1868. She had a private education and married Charles Darwin Porter in 1886. She was for two years editor of the camera department of Recreation; two years on the natural history staff of Outing; and for four years specialist in natural history photography on the Photographic Times Annual Almanac. Mrs. Porter is a member of the Society of Western Authors, of the Audubon Society, and of the National Geographic Society. She is the author and illustrator of The Song of the Cardinal, Freckles, What I Have Done With Birds, At the Foot of the Rainbow, A Girl of the Limberlost, Birds of the Bible, Music of the Wild, The Harvester, and Laddie.

GENERAL GRANT

Please give me a biography of General Grant.—T. J., South Webster, Ohio.

General Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in 1822, and died in 1885. He was descended in the eighth generation from remote Scotch ancestry; Matthew Grant, the first of the American line, settling in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Two of the Grant family were soldiers in the old French and Indian wars, and were killed in battle near Crown Point. His grandfather was a soldier in the revolution, and bore arms at the battle of Lexington, and when the war was ended settled in western Pennsylvania. He afterward removed to Portage, Ohio, in the northern part of the state, where he bound his son Jesse, General Grant's father, to a tanner to learn the trade. The trade was learned, and Jesse Grant removed to Point Pleasant, and married Hannah Simpson. Ulysses was the first born of six children. He was graduated from West Point in 1846, and was then commissioned a lieutenant and fought in some of the battles of the Mexican war, being rewarded for bravery by being brevetted captain in 1847. In 1854 he resigned his commission and engaged himself in business until the outbreak of the civil war. Soon after the war began he was given command of forces at Cairo, Ill., and in 1861 seized Paducah. The following year he gained possession of Forts Henry and Donelson, the surrender of which was the first brilliant victory of the national arms. For this success he was commissioned a major general. Joined with General Buell and his forces, he defeated the confederates at Pittsburg Landing, and soon afterward was assigned to command in Tennessee. In 1863 General Price was defeated by Grant. The same year Grant took Vicksburg from Pendleton, after repeated attacks. Having thus secured the Mississippi, he was appointed major general of the western army, and given command of the western army. His briliant victories about Chattanooga gained him the appointment by President Lincoln to the newly revived rank of lieutenant general. Grant then left Sherman to conduct the chief western army to the sea, while he assumed control against the confederates defending Richmond, and commanded by General Lee. With persistence and with great sacrifice of life, he fought the battles which led up to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April, 1865, thereby ending the war. He played an honorable part in the reconstruction which followed the war, often being placed in difficult positions by the animosity between President Johnson and congress. In 1868 he was unanimously nominated for President by the Republicans, was elected and served two terms. His administration as President was not wholly successful, some of his advisers proving most unworthy.

MISCELLANEOUS

B. H., Brink Haven, Ohio—We cannot give you the address of any business college that teaches shorthand by mail.

T. J. C., New Carlisle, Ind.—We are unable to give you a biography of Col. Charles Horton.

R. C., Williamstown, Mo.—The bureau cannot give you a biography of Addison Cammack.

E. D. M., New Albany, Pa.—Neither the scholars nor the legislature has taken action on the subject of a state flower for Pennsylvania.

W. W., Rutherfordton, N. C.—The United States in the year 1912-13 produced 14,129,000 bales of cotton. The quantity imported for the year ending August 31, 1914, was 280,290 bales, and the amount exported was 8,914,637 bales.

HERMIT SEEKS A DAUGHTER

Trapper at 74 Begins Search for Missing Child.

Peter Moore, "the hermit of Menominee," has come out of the Michigan woods at the age of 74 years to begin a search for his daughter whom he abandoned 48 years ago. Moore hopes he will find the child, now a woman and probably the mother of a family, but the outlook is regarded as unpromising. It is believed she is living in Detroit.

Embittered by the death of his wife when a young man, Moore placed his baby in the arms of a sister and walked away. He took to the woods and followed the life of a hunter and trapper, not seeing human beings for months at a time. Often as he sat staring into a camp fire he dreamed of the little daughter. He wondered what kind of a woman she had grown to be. His heart softened by the passage of years and he determined to find his little one and make up for years of neglect.

KAISER HAS FIFTEEN HUNDRED ON HIS STAFF

The personnel of the staff of Emperor William, whose headquarters are now in France, includes 1,500 men, in addition to a convoy and many servants. It is declared the imperial headquarters resemble a thickly populated village.

May Go to Front

Lord Roberts, one of England's most famous soldiers, is giving the British war office the benefit of his knowledge in the present war situation. Because of his age—Lord Roberts is eighty-two—it is not likely that he will engage actively in war. Still, this doughty fighter is well preserved, and if the war should be prolonged, with the necessity of Great Britain putting every available man in the field, there is no doubt that Lord Roberts would go into active service. He derived his title for his services in Afghanistan, particularly at Kandahar.

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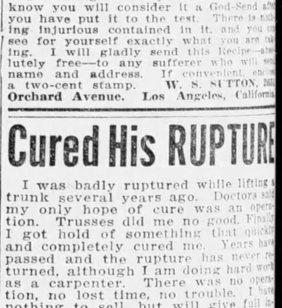

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REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

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I will gladly send any Rheumatic sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that will Conquer Rheumatism to a positive certainty. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless and they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It cured me of a severe attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. It also subdues Lumbago and Neuralgia and purifies the blood. You know you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it and you can cure yourself at home at small cost. Nothing. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send name and address. If convenient, enclose a two-cent stamp. W. S. SUTTON, 2637 Orchard Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 396A, Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

SWORDS ARE OF LITTLE USE

Germans Throw Away Weapons Which Make Them Targets.

Germans officers are throwing away their swords, according to a war correspondent at Aix la Chappelle, having found them useless in modern warfare. The high percentage of fallen officers on the German side is being attributed to the carrying of the weapon, which marks them as officers and makes them targets for the concentrated fire of the enemy.

Discarded long ago by American army officers except as an ornament for dress parade, Germans have clung tenaciously to the sword as the traditional badge of an officer.

Although the sword has proven useless for infantry officers, the lance, which armies of the world have largely discarded, is declared to be most effective as a weapon for cavalry. The Germans have used them extensively and declare few soldiers withstand a charge of lances. The ever-moving weapon and fluttering pennons also confuse the eye and aim of the enemy.

Formerly only Uhlans carried lances, but practically the entire German cavalry has now been equipped with them.

Angora goats have been used with profit to keep fire zones clear of inflammable vegetation on national forests in California.

RECIPE TO STOP DANDRUFF

This Home-Made Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To half a pint of water add:

Bay Rum	1 oz.
Barbo Compound	a small box
Glycerine	¼ oz.

These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used. A half pint should be enough to rid the head of dandruff and kill the dandruff germs. It stops the hair from falling out, relieves itching and scalp diseases.

Although it is not a dye, it acts upon the hair roots and will darken streaked, faded, gray hair in ten or fifteen days. It promotes the growth of the hair and makes harsh hair soft and glossy. —Adv.

THE INTERESTING WAR GAME; HERE IT IS UP TO LAST PLAY

THE apology of the Turk for the assaults of his fleet on Russian ports on the Black sea has not accomplished its purpose. Both Russia and Great Britain have undertaken active military measures against him and hostilities have begun on the Red sea.

In France the troops of Emperor William, frustrated in their persistent endeavors to advance along the coast, are now seeking a route more to the south and the fighting in Belgium is going on with determination on the part of the allies and heavy onslaughts from the enemy.

A group of inc

DEMOCRATS BARELY ESCAPE LOSING OUT IN HOUSE CONTROL

Special to The Blade.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Belated returns from yesterday's election show that the Democrats came perilously near to losing control of congress. It is not yet absolutely certain that they escaped that danger, but the probabilities are that they will have a small working majority to sustain President Wilson in his program. The senate is under Democratic control.

According to revised reports received here the makeup of the next house of representatives will be as follows:

Democrats, 221.
Republicans, 204.
Progressives, 8.
Prohibitionist, 1.

If the Progressives, the Socialist and the Prohibitionist should join the Republicans on any issue before the 64th congress, the Democrats would have only the narrow margin of seven votes on which to count. The Democratic majority in the last congress was 141.

SURPRISE IN NEW YORK.

Surprise was caused by the strong showing of the Republicans in Pennsylvania and New York, where there were agencies at work, particularly the Progressive party, to weaken Republican strength. The result in Connecticut also caused astonishment. In the "Nutmeg State" the Republicans elected their candidate for governor, Marcus H. Holcomb, by a majority of landslide proportions.

Massachusetts elected a Democratic governor, returning Governor Walsh to office, but his plurality was reduced more than 40,000 votes.

One of the few distinct administration victories was in Indiana, where United States Senator Benjamin Shively, a warm supporter of the policies of President Wilson, was re-elected.

The Republicans lost Tennessee, according to late returns, Governor Ben W. Hooper, Republican, being defeated by his Democratic opponent, Thomas C. Rye.

SHERMAN WINS IN ILLINOIS.

Early reports that Roger C. Sullivan, the so-called "Democratic Boss" in Illinois, had been elected United States senator, were overturned by late returns. The indications were that Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, would be returned to the senate by a small plurality.

In Wisconsin, the "Independent Progressive Republicans," led by Senator La Follette, got a jolt. Late returns indicated that "standpat" Republicans had been elected for both governor and senator.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, one of the "Lame Ducks" of 1912, goes back to congress from Danville, Ill.

Former Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, "stand-pat" Republican, gets back into public life once again as a congressman.

Another of the old-time Republican figures in the house of representatives, William B. McKinley, of Champaign, Ill., is elected. For years, he was chairman of the Republican congressional committee and was active as an old-line follower of the G. O. P.

Penrose in Pennsy.

The return of Boies Penrose to the United States senate from Pennsylvania was a direct slap at Colonel Roosevelt and his Progressive followers. Colonel Roosevelt went into Pennsylvania and made a series of speeches for Gifford Pinchot, the Progressive candidate for the senate, attacking Mr. Penrose in all of them.

The Republicans made big gains in New Jersey, the home state of President Wilson. The reason for this, however, was because of the factional fight among the Democrats there.

There is an echo of the tariff question in more than one of the results. For instance, James W. Wadsworth, the newly elected senator from New York, who succeeds Elihu Root, made the fight partly upon a high tariff and protection platform.

The foreign features of the general election were hard hit. They were pro-German and woman suffrage. In Ohio, where prohibition was the real issue at stake, the "wets" won. In Colorado the prohibition issue was close, and at last reports both sides were claiming victory. William Sulzer, the prohibition candidate for governor in New York state, ran third among four gubernatorial candidates.

Suffrage Defeated.

Suffrage was defeated in Ohio along with prohibition. In Missouri there was likewise a heavy vote against granting the ballot to women. The vote against equal franchises in the Missouri cities was particularly heavy. Meagre returns from Montana and South Dakota indicated that the constitutional amendments granting suffrage to women were defeated in both commonwealths. Women suffrage is reported to have met a like fate in North Dakota.

In Washington, where women voted for the first time in an important election, prohibition was probably defeated.

United States Senator Thomas Gore, the blind statesman of Oklahoma, who figured not long ago in a sensational trial involving a woman, ran ahead of his ticket. Mr. Gore charged all along that the accusation had been made against him solely for political purposes.

NORTH DAKOTA STRONG FOR REPUBLICAN TICKET

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 3.—Republicans scored a sweeping victory in North Dakota today, returns at midnight indicated. United States Senator A. J. Gronna and Congressman H. T. Helgesen, George M. Young and P. D. Morton were re-elected, and the complete Republican state ticket, headed by Governor L. B. Hanna, appears to have been successful.

The woman suffrage amendment was defeated overwhelmingly.

UNDERWOOD ELECTED TO UNITED STATES SENATE

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 3.—Early returns from today's general election throughout the state show the election of Oscar Underwood as United States senator, and the entire state and congressional Democratic ticket, including Congressman Burnett, in the Seventh district, where the only formidable opposition was made against the Democratic nominees.

REPUBLICANS GAIN IN RHODE ISLAND

Providence, R. I., Nov. 3.—R. Livingston Beckman, Republican candidate for governor, had a lead of nearly 5,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, Patrick H. Quinn, with returns from one-third of the state at hand today. In 65 voting precincts, out of 186, the Republican vote showed a gain of 4,996 over the vote two years ago.

In the First congressional district the vote was very close, but in the Second and Third the Republican candidates had slight margins.

The returns, however, were far from complete.

PARTIES MAY GET EVEN BREAK IN WYOMING

By the Associated Press.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 4.—Congressman-at-Large Frank W. Mondell, Republican, has been elected, according to available figures, over D. A. Preston, Democrat, and F. H. Blume, Progressive.

With a small percentage of the election returns completed, J. B. Hendrick, Democrat and Progressive, is leading H. S. Ridgely, Republican, in the gubernatorial race, by a plurality of more than 1,500.

REPUBLICANS GAIN GREAT VICTORY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D., Nov. 4.—Republicans scored a sweeping victory in North Dakota. United States Senator A. J. Gronna and Congressmen H. T. Helgesen, George M. Young and P. D. Norton were re-elected and the complete Republican state ticket, headed by Governor L. B. Hanna, appears to have been successful. The woman suffrage amendment was defeated overwhelmingly.

CALEB POWERS IS RETURNED TO CONGRESS

Barbourville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Caleb Powers, about 15 years ago tried and convicted of conspiracy in connection with the killing of Governor William Goebel, and today returned to congress from the Eleventh Kentucky district, regards his election as a glorious victory.

Mr. Powers, while awaiting the result of a motion for a new trial, was pardoned by the then Governor Willson, one of the candidates today for United States senator.

OHIO VOTES WET; SUFFRAGE LOSES

Willis for Governor and Entire State Ticket Is Elected.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 4.—Governor, Frank B. Willis, of Ada.

U. S. senator, Warren G. Harding, of Marion.

Lieutenant governor, John H. Arnold, of Columbus.

Secretary of state, Charles Q. Hildebrant, of Wilmington.

State treasurer, Rudy W. Archer, of Cleveland.

Attorney general, Edward C. Turner, of Columbus.

With slight possibility of change by complete returns these men, all Republicans, seem to have been selected by the million and a quarter voters who went to the polls in Ohio Tuesday as their state officers.

Latest available returns today indicate that Willis is elected governor by a plurality approximating 25,000.

The Republicans claim a majority of both branches of the legislature and 15 out of the 22 congressmen. This is not seriously disputed by the Democrats.

State Stays Wet.

Other obvious results are that the state stays wet, that women's suffrage is hopelessly lost, and that the taxation amendment is badly beaten. As to the "home rule" amendment, the result is not so certain. It seems to have lost. Generally, the vote for the brewers' amendment ran behind the vote against prohibition, but with the huge wet vote in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, there is a possibility that it will pull through.

The Anti-Saloon League does not finally concede the defeat of prohibition, and gave notice that it will demand a recount in the cities where the wet vote overwhelmed the dry vote of other sections.

Drys Vote Close.

The dry leaders believe that if prohibition is lost it is by not more than 10,000. On the basis of their latest figures, the Republicans claim the election of Willis by 30,000, bearing out the earlier predictions that the result would be close.

On their latest figures the Democrats claimed a plurality of 8,000 for Cox. This estimate included for Cox 18,000 in Hamilton, 6,000 in Franklin, 6,500 in Lucas and 5,500 in Montgomery. The Republicans claimed Hamilton county by 1,500 and conceded Franklin to Cox by 4,000 and Montgomery by 2,200.

Allowing the Democrats their best figures for the other disputed counties the Republicans assert Willis still would have a margin of 17,000.

Republicans Sweep New York; Whitman Defeats Gov. Glynn

New York, Nov. 4.—After four lean years, the Republican party of New York state will, on January 1, next, have millions of dollars of patronage to disperse among the "faithful." Yesterday's landslide not only swept District Attorney Charles S. Whitman of New York, into the gubernatorial chair, but enabled the G. O. P. to send James W. Wadsworth, Jr., to the United States senate, elected the rest of the state ticket and gave the Republicans control of the next legislature by a majority of 77 on joint ballot.

Wadsworth Behind Whitman.

Whitman's plurality over Governor Martin H. Glynn will reach close to 135,000, the district attorney sweeping down the Harlem river with a plurality of almost 200,000, while the governor carried Greater New York only by about 55,000. Wadsworth ran behind Whitman, his Democratic opponent, Ambassador James W. Gerard running ahead of his expectation in the greater city, but the new senator's plurality will reach close to 80,000, with every indication that it will be increased by the belated returns.

The surprise of the election was the vote cast for William Sulzer. Turned down for the nomination by the Progressives at the primary, the deposed governor, without an organized party behind him, polled close to 125,000 votes, while the Progressive candidate, Frederick M. Davenport, ran a poor fourth, getting less than 50,000 votes.

Victory Was Complete.

The victory of the Republicans everywhere was complete. They swept away a Democratic majority of 15 in the senate, electing 36 of their candidates and obtaining a majority of 19 in the upper house. In the assembly they made a gain of 24 seats, electing 103 of their number.

The Progressives did not figure in the result at all. Davenport polled but seven per cent of the vote cast for Oscar S. Strauss for governor two years ago.

ROSSFORD GOES TO G. O. P.

Rossford, which has been Democratic for eight years, reversed yesterday and the following votes were cast: Cox, 116; Willis, 126; Garfield, 36; Hogan 91; Harding, 131; Garford, 31. Gus Skiffle beat Lybarger for sheriff by one vote. The amendments stood: Home rule, yes 165, no 130; prohibition, yes 139, no 151; suffrage, yes 105, no 22; taxation, yes 33, no 175.

CURTIS LEADS IN KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 3.—Sixty scattering precincts give for senator: Curtis, Republican, 1,181; Neely, Democrat, 713; Murdock, Progressive, 427.

For governor: Capper, Republican, 1,289; Hodges, Democrat, 717; Allen, Progressive, 323; Billard, Independent, 189.

Murdock is running far ahead of his ticket.

Woman's Suffrage Lost in Six States

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Woman suffrage suffered a setback in the election yesterday, six states voting against granting the franchise to women, and woman candidates undergoing defeat at the polls. In Illinois, where women gained the right to vote for all statutory offices recently, the number of votes cast by that sex fell off greatly.

Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Nevada voted against granting votes to women. Lively campaigns had been made in all of these states by advocates of woman suffrage.

In Kansas a woman ran for congress in the Sixth district and a lively campaign was conducted in her behalf, but the female Progressive candidate, Mrs. Eva Morley Murphy, was defeated, running third. In Chicago Miss Harriet Vittum and Miss Mary McDowell, heads of social settlements, ran for county commissioners, but made a poor showing.

REPUBLICANS MAKE KILLING IN PENN.

Sweep Back Into Power in Keystone State by Old-Time Figures.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The Republican plurality in Pennsylvania for all state candidates continued to increase today as additional returns were received. With 60 per cent of the state heard from the plurality of U. S. Senator Boies Penrose over A. Mitchell Palmer, his Democratic opponent, stood at 180,046, with indications that it will come close to 200,000, if not exceed those figures. Gifford Pinchot, Progressive, was about 2,000 behind Palmer. Penrose's plurality in Philadelphia alone was 114,888.

Pinchot an 13,000 ahead of Palmer in Philadelphia.

For governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican, had a plurality of 133,996 over Vance C. McCormick, his Democrat-Progressive opponent. Brumbaugh's plurality in Philadelphia was 119,036.

The Republicans also elected their candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of internal affairs and their four nominees for congressmen-at-large.

Philadelphia's congressional delegation of six will be solidly Republican, the two Democratic members from this city going down to defeat.

From returns at hand the Republicans also won these congressional seats outside of Philadelphia held by Democrats and one held by a Progressive.

The Republicans also increased their majorities in the state senate and house of representatives, principally at the expense of the Progressives.

TURKS SINK 19 RUSSIAN SHIPS

Berlin, Nov. 4.—(By Wireless.)—Information was given out to the press from official quarters today as follows:

"The first encounters on the Turkish frontier in which Turkish soldiers met Russian forces from the Caucasus resulted unsuccessfully for the Russians.

"Nineteen Russian transports sunk by the Turks had on board 1,700 mines destined for the blockading of Turkish waters. This fact proves the hostile intentions of the Russians."

DILLINGHAM RE-ELECTED SENATOR FROM VERMONT

By the Associated Press.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 4.—William P. Dillingham, R., was returned to the United States senate in yesterday's election by a majority of about 7,700 over Charles A. Prouty, former interstate commerce commissioner. Mr. Prouty, who was a non-partisan candidate, was endorsed by the Democratic, Progressive and Prohibition parties. With a few small towns missing the vote was:

Dillingham, 33,944; Prouty, 26,247.

The Republicans retained control of both congressional districts, the state ticket and the legislature by largely increased majorities.

Charles W. Gates was the successful gubernatorial candidate with a plurality of about 11,000 over Howe, Democrat. The Progressive vote fell off by about 9,000 from that of 1912.

KENTUCKY NAMES TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Estimates of the majorities for J. C. W. Beckham and Johnson N. Camden, Democratic candidates for the United States senate, apparently unchanged today. Exceeding 30,000, with returns practically complete, they are expected to reach 40,000. Results indicated by congressional fight—Democratic candidates have been elected in nine districts and Republicans in two.

Except in the Fifth congressional district, both the Democrats and Republican vote exceeded that of the Progressives.

SHIVELY CHOSEN INDIANA SENATOR

Solid Democratic Delegation to Congress Broken by G. O. P., However.

Indianapolis, Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns early today from yesterday's election in Indiana indicate the re-election of United States Senator B. F. Shively by a plurality of about 20,000 and of the entire Democratic state ticket headed by Herman L. Cook for secretary of state. The Progressives ran a poor third.

Indiana's solid Democratic congressional delegation was broken, the Republicans winning in this, the seventh, and in the tenth districts.

The outcome in the second, where a strong fight was made against Congressman W. A. Cullop and in the sixth was still in doubt, with both the Democrats and Republicans claiming victory.

Politicians had figured the race was between Senator Shively and Albert J. Beveridge, the Progressive candidate, and Miller was not regarded seriously.

Merrill Moores, Republican, easily defeated Congressman Charles Korbley in this, the seventh district.

The outcome of the state ticket is in doubt and it will probably be tomorrow before it is known whether the Democrats or Republicans win.

BIG MAJORITY FOR JOHNSON IN CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Scattered returns from all sections of the state indicate a landslide to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, Progressive candidate for re-election, over John D. Fredericks, Republican, and John Curtin, Democrat. Every precinct reported up to 9:45 o'clock gave Johnson a plurality.

In Los Angeles, Fredericks' home county, Johnson was far in the lead. For United States senator the early returns were too close to hazard a forecast.

At anti-prohibition headquarters it was asserted that prohibition had been defeated by more than 2 to 1.

NEWLANDS MAY WIN BY NARROWEST MARGIN

Carson, Nev., Nov. 4.—Incomplete returns from ten of the 16 counties in Nevada indicate that Francis G. Newlands, who has represented this state in the United States senate since 1903, will save his seat in the upper house of the national congress by the narrowest of margins, if he was not defeated in yesterday's election. Returns from 58 out of the 240 precincts in the state give Samuel Platt, Republican, a margin of nearly 200 votes over Newlands.

Governor Tasker L. Oddie, Republican, leads Emmet Boyle, Democrat, by about the same margin.

Here Is Ohio's Next Governor and Senator

FRANK B. WILLIS.
—Copyright by G. V. Buch.

WARREN G. HARDING.

GERMANS WIN FIRST BIG SEA FIGHT OF WAR

Teuton Fleet Destroys or Bottles Up British Cruisers Off Coast of South America.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 4.—Officers of the German cruiser Scharnhorst express the belief today that nearly 2,000 British officers and sailors had been killed in the naval engagement off Coronel. The British Monmouth, which was sunk, carried a complement of 678 officers and men and the cruiser Good Hope, the flagship of Rear Admiral Christopher Craddock, which is believed to have gone down immediately after the battle, carried 900 officers and men. In addition, the British cruiser Glasgow and the transport Otranto were struck by shells from the German ships and damaged.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 4.—The victory of the German fleet, under Admiral Von Spee, consisting of the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the light cruisers Nurnberg, Leipsic and Bremen, over the British squadron, made up of the cruisers Monmouth, Good Hope and Glasgow and the transport Otranto, commanded by Rear Admiral Cradock, continues the sensation of the hour here.

That the Germans were able to sink or scatter the British squardon with only minor damage to their own ships and a casualty list of only two, is a subject of wonder.

First Big Naval Fight.

The Monmouth is known to have been lost with practically all of her crew, as a result of this first big naval fight of the war; the Good Hope was severely damaged and on fire when she escaped under cover of darkness, and it is believed that she went to the bottom, while the Glasgow and the Otranto took refuge in a Chilean port.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nurnberg were still in the harbor today coaling and provisioning in preparation to steaming away later in the day. It is supposed they will leave the cruisers Leipsic and Bremen, which have the Glasgow and Otranto bottled up in the port of Talchuano, eight miles northwest of Concepcion. It would seem like madness for these British ships to leave this haven of refuge, and it is likely that they will be dismantled and interned unless a superior British and Japanese fleet should make its appearance and go to their relief.

Action Lasted Only an Hour.

Admiral Von Spee, in his official report of the battle, which took place late Sunday afternoon off the Chilean island of St. Maria, says the action lasted only an hour, being discontinued at nightfall, when the British were forced to give way.

AMENDMENT TO CHANGE TAXATION LAWS IS LOST

Columbus, Nov. 4.—While there are no specific figures available, it is conceded on all sides that the amendment to revise the taxation laws to provide for the classification of property is hopelessly beaten. The amendment at no time has shown any strength and there were few who expected that it would be carried.

OVERMYER RUNS WELL IN OLD SENECA COUNTY

Tiffin, Nov. 4.—Cox carried Seneca county by 553 plurality. Hogan had a plurality of 226 for senator. The Democratic ticket was elected with pluralities ranging from 680 to 200, with the exception of Arthur B. Powell (Rep.), for treasurer and George Weaver, Republican, for Commissioner. Arthur W. Overmyer (D.) had a plurality of 643 over Charles S. Hatfield (Rep.) for congressman from the thirteenth district. Home rule lost by 600; prohibition by 300; woman's suffrage lost by 584; taxation amendment lost by 702.

R. H. Finefrank, Democrat, carried the county by 599 for state senator from the 13th-31st district.

CAPPER CARRIES KANSAS

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 4.—Estimates based on partial returns from 40 out of 105 counties in Kansas indicate Arthur Capper, Republican, has been chosen governor by a plurality of 20,000. Charles Curtis, Republican, and George A. Neely, Democrat, are running a close race for senator. Congressman Murdock's friends, however, contend late returns will give their candidate a victory.

Good-by Truss Forever

FOR

When comfort comes in at the door misery flies out at the window

The "Schuiling Rupture Lock"

A wonderful, modern, up-to-date invention for Rupture
Has cured many apparently hopeless cases

SENT YOU ON 30 DAYS TRIAL | 30 DAYS IS THE TRIAL PERIOD

That's the way we want you to try our Rupture Lock. A few days' trial can never bring out the merits of an article. We insist on a 30-day trial. Then you will appreciate what a perfect Rupture holding Lock it is. If it does not prove all we claim, after giving it the required test, it will not cost you a cent.

Away With Never-Holding, Cumbersome, Out-of-Date Trusses

A wonderful scientific **Rupture Lock** has taken the place of the old-fashioned **health destroying** truss. No more unsanitary leg straps, cruel springs, gouging pads or elastic sweat harnesses. It must be **joyous** news to know that you can do away with **harmful devices** (that should have no place in this enlightened 20th century), and put on the perfect-holding comfortable, easy-to-wear **Schuiling Rupture Lock,** that is daily relieving and curing rupture sufferers in every part of our country.

THE SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK is the outcome of years of study, hard work and diligent research. It is away from the old lines of truss construction and holds the bowel in the abdomen (where it belongs) with a firm, steady and soothing pressure, such as Nature requires.

The Real Secret of Healing Rupture

To successfully co-operate with Nature in the work of healing, the supporting device must be so constructed that the rupture retaining part overlaps and draws together the breached opening instead of pressing directly into it.

The trusses of today are sadly lacking in this quality. They are nearly all give that direct pressure into the opening, which can not help but enlarge it, making it that much harder to retain the bowel later on, resulting in uncontrollable rupture with serious complications.

The **SCHUILING RUPTURE LOCK** was invented to overcome just such faults. It is made to comply with Nature laws and reach the objective point by the safest and shortest possible route. This is the **Rupture Lock** that you get on a **30 Days' Trial.**

Write for My Free Book at Once

It tells you all about getting rid of your rupture. It teems with interesting experiences of former rupture sufferers. It tells why physicians are recommending this **Rupture Lock** instead of advising dangerous operations. It tells you why the U. S. War Department orders this rupture Lock for the gallant boys of '61. It gives you much advice and many facts about rupture that you never heard or read about, also tells you how to order the **30 Days' Trial.**

Send me the coupon, or, still easier, just drop me a postal card with your full address, and the book will be sent you promptly by return mail.

A. H. SCHUILING CO.
136 E. Georgia St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Send me your Free Book on Rupture and Trial Offer.
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THE MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 4.—There was a note of decided weakness in wheat prices on the opening call. Unofficial reports from Liverpool were that the market there was much lower. Northwest cars were excessively heavy. Chicago market opened slightly firmer than Monday's close. A number of selling orders were uncovered and the prices shaded off. In the local trading the early sales were easily absorbed. Cash wheat showed a loss of 1c on the opening call. December wheat was down 7⅞c to $1.16⅝. May wheat was off ¾c.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Nov. 4.	Nov. 2.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash	1.14¼	1.13¼	1.14¼	1.15⅛
Dec.	1.16⅜	1.17¼	1.16⅝	1.17½
May	1.24½	1.25¼	1.24½	1.25¾
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	78¾	77¾
Dec.	70¾	71¾	70⅝	71¾
May	73⅞	75	73⅝	75
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	51¼	50¼
Dec.	51⅛	52	51⅛	52
May	55¼	56¼	55¼	56¼
Clover Seed—				
Cash	9.07½	....	9.02½	8.95
Dec.	9.07½	9.15	9.07½	9.15
Jan	9.15	9.22½	9.15	9.22½
Feb.	9.22½	9.30	9.22½	9.30
March	9.27½	9.35	9.27½	9.35
Rye—				
No. 2	....	....	97½	95½
Alsike—				
Cash	8.40	....	8.42½	8.40
Dec	8.50	....	8.52½	8.50
May	8.70	....	8.72½	8.70
Timothy—				
Prime	2.45	....	2.50	2.45
Dec.	2.50	....	2.55	2.50
March	2.62½	....	2.65	2.62½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec.	1.16½	1.17⅝	1.15½	1.17⅝	1.16⅜
May	1.22⅝	1.23⅞	1.21⅝	1.23⅞	1.22⅝
Corn—				
Dec	69¼	70⅝	69¼	70⅝	69¼
May	71⅜	72⅞	71⅜	72⅞	71⅜
Oats—				
Dec.	49¾	50	49	49¾	49¾
May	53⅛	53¾	53	53⅝	53⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	19.05	....	....	19.17	18.97
May	19.25	19.30	19.05	19.40	19.17
Lard—					
Jan.	10.05	10.27	10.05	10.17	10.00
Ribs—					
Jan.	10.02	....	....	10.07	9.97

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.15	1.12¾
May	....	....	....	1.20⅜	1.18⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.13⅜	1.14¼
May	....	....	....	1.19⅝	1.19¼

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market excited and higher; heavies and yorkers, $8.50; pigs, $8.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; top sheep, $6.75; top lambs, $8.35. Calves—Receipts, 100; market steady; top, $10.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; market steady; bulk, 7.20@7.45; light, $7.00@7.50; mixed, $7.05@7.55; heavy, $7.00@7.55; rough, $7.00@7.15; pigs, $3.75@6.25. Cattle—Receipts, 20,000; market dull; beeves, $6.40@10.85; steers, $6.00@7.00; no westerns; stockers and feeders, none sold; cows and heifers, $3.60@9.25; calves, $7.00@10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; market steady; sheep, $5.45@6.40; yearlings, $6.25@7.25; lambs, $6.75@8.60.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Nothing doing in the live stock market today, stock being held awaiting developments.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 150; market slow; no quotations. Calves—Nothing doing; no quotations. Sheep and lambs—No receipts; no quotations. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market 10c lower; Yorkers, light Yorkers, heavies and mediums, $7.60; pigs, $7.25; roughs, $6.70; stags, $6.25.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 4.—Flour firmly held. Wheat futures without transactions. Pork firm. Beef firm. Lard firm; middle west, $10.90@11.00. Molasses steady. Hay steady. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Raw sugar, quiet; molasses sugar, 2.87c; centrifugal, 3.52c; refined, quiet.

Butter, very firm; receipts, 12,318 tubs; creamery, firsts, 29½@33c. Cheese, steady and unchanged; receipts, 2,887 boxes. Eggs, firm and unchanged; receipts, 16,343 cases. Live poultry, firm; western chickens, 13@15½c; fowls, 14@14½c; turkeys, 18@20c; dressed poultry, dull and weak; western roasting chickens, 14@17c; fresh fowls, 12@17c; frozen turkeys, 17@22c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 4.—Butter—Creamery, extra, in solids, 35@35½c; prints, 36@36¼c; firsts, 33@33½c; second, 30@30½c; process, extras, 28¼@29c; do. firsts, 26½@27c; fancy dairy, extras, 25@26c; choice, 23@24c; packing stock, No. 1, 21½@22¼c; No. 2, 20¼@21c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do. choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 17@17½c; choice, 16c; Swiss, fancy, 20@21c; choice, 19c; blocks, 17c; imported fancy, 24@25c; limburger, fancy, 17½@18c; do, choice, 15@16c; hand cheese, 80 cents per box. Eggs—Fresh gathered, firsts, 29c; do, seconds, 21c; refrigerator, extras, 25c; do, firsts, 24c at mark. Poultry—Live, heavy, 13@13½c; do, light fowls and springers, 12@12½c; spring chickens, heavy, 13@13½c; ducks, 14@16c; do, thin, 12@13c; geese, 14@16c; Guinea squabs, $4.50@5.00 a dozen; turkeys, 18@20c. Potatoes—Choice white stock, from store, 55@60c a bushel; car lots on track, 48@50c a bushel; common potatoes, 45@48c from stores; 43@45c a bushel on track Cleveland. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $1.90@2.15 a barrel. Jersey, $3.60@3.75 a barrel; do., hampers, $1.10@1.25; do., Delawares, 80@90c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Butter, firm; creamery, 24@32½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 6,433 cases; at mark, cases included, 17½@29½c; ordinary firsts, 24½@25c; firsts, 26½@27c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 65 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin, 30@43c; Minnesota and Dakota, 38@43c. Poultry—Alive, steady; springs, 10@11½c; fowls, 10½@11c; turkeys, 17c

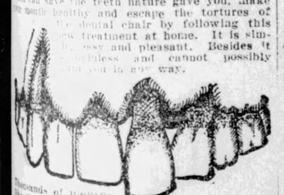
"UNCLE JOE" CANNON GOES BACK TO CONGRESS

Danville, Ill., Nov. 3.—Indications are that former Speaker Joe Cannon has carried the eighteenth district by 3,500 over Frank O'Hair, Democratic incumbent.

Sore Teeth Foul Breath

Discolored, Sore Teeth, Gum Disease and Foul Breath Yield Quickly to This Home Treatment.

You can save the teeth nature gave you, make your mouth healthy and escape the tortures of the dental chair by following this simple treatment at home. It is simple, easy and pleasant. Besides it is painless and cannot possibly harm you in any way.



Thousands of unnecessary tooth pulls are seen every day. The trouble is known as Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease. These teeth, discolored, bleeding, foul-smelling and needing gums, loosened and sensitive teeth can be made firm, strong and healthy by this simple Home Method.

FREE BOOK TELLS HOW

Stop Despairing! Don't Give Up Hope of Saving Your Teeth.

A simple home treatment which we are placing before the public will bring you the relief and comfort you desire. Stop spending money for dentists who do not help you. Don't waste your money on drug store remedies that are worthless as you know, disappointing.

Write to us today and learn more about this safe, speedy and inexpensive remedy that you can use at home, so there will be no further need for you to undergo the long, painful or expensive dental treatment. Bridges, Crowns and Plate Teeth are unsightly and rarely satisfactory. Even through this treatment of the causes of loose and sensitive teeth, gum disease and foul breath should be unnecessary.

If you are suffering with Pyorrhea or Riggs Disease, gingivitis, receding gums, elongated or loose teeth; soft, discolored or spongy gums; if your breath is foul; if your teeth pain while eating, if you are subject to bad tastes—then, for your own sake, send for Dr. Willard's book telling how easy his method is—how painless and speedy—how this simple remedy quickly and permanently gives sound, healthy teeth.

Write us right down NOW and write us for this free book. A few minutes will convince you that Dr. Willard's common-sense, simple Home Remedy is just what you are looking for. Don't wait. There is no cost connected with it. We have received hundreds of letters from people saying they would have paid hundreds of dollars had they known of Dr. Willard's Home Treatment in time. Address DR. F. W. WILLARD. 818. Powers Bldg., Chicago.

PRESIDENT'S STATE TURNS DOWN DEM. CONGRESSMEN

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 3.—President Wilson's home congressional district, the Fourth of New Jersey, has elected Elijah C. Hutchinson, Republican, to succeed Congressman Allan B. Walsh, Democrat, by about 2,000 plurality.

Meagre returns indicate strong Republican gains throughout the state, and the Democrats will probably not have more than four or five of the 12 congressmen. The present delegation is 10 Democrats and two Republicans.

Returns up to midnight indicate that the Democrats will retain control of the state senate by the same vote as last year, 11 to 10, and that the assembly, which last year was Democratic, will be Republican this year by about 38 to 22.

Superior Sewing Machine From Factory to You . . . $12.50

Send for our new big free book which tells how the Weekly Blade has arranged with a great factory to supply Blade readers direct. Middlemen's profits and expenses are all eliminated.

The model we offer at $12.50 is as good as any $20 machine an agent might offer. It is a strictly reliable machine—for every kind of coarse and fine sewing. It is sturdy. It will never get "cranky" or out of order. It has a drophead, five drawers; is made of selected golden oak, with straight front. The head is high and roomy. The bed is 12¼x6¼ inches. The frame is handsomely finished in hard baked black enamel, with colored ornamentation. All bright parts are nickel plated on copper and polished. Full equipment is included—all accessories—and book of instruction. Write for the details of this and other models of Blade Sewing Machines.

Address Premium Dept. Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio

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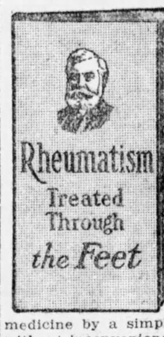

Illustrated with Color Plates

Write for it TODAY!

Tells what every sufferer should know about the nature, origin and causes of this cruel affliction, and tells how to get rid of it without medicine by a simple appliance worn without inconvenience, and for a short time only, on the soles of the feet. My Drafts have proven successful in so large a percentage of cases that they have already won their way almost all over the civilized world. Men and women are writing me that my Drafts have cured them after 30 and 40 years of pain, even after the most expensive treatments and baths had failed. I don't hesitate to take every risk of failure. I will gladly send you my regular **Dollar** pair right along with my Free Book, **without a cent in advance.** Then after trying them, if you are fully satisfied with the benefit received, you can send me the Dollar. If not, keep your money **You decide, and I take your word.** You can see that I couldn't possibly make such an offer year after year if I were not positive that my Drafts are better and surer than anything else you can get for any kind of Rheumatism, no matter where located or how severe. Send today for my **Free Book and $1 Drafts. Send no Money —just the Coupon.**

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Dear Sir: Please send me your **Dollar Drafts To Try Free,** and your **Free Illustrated Book,** as described above.

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RINGING in EARS DEAFNESS COLD in HEAD CATARRH

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We pay postage and send FREE Red Cross Pile and Fistula cure.
REA CO. Dept. 31 Minneapolis, Minn.

21 NEW HAVEN MEN INDICTED IN TRUST SUIT

Government Charges Mellen Directorate Forced Competitors to Sell Out or Go to the Wall.

New York, Nov. 2.—Criminal indictments charging that they they combined and conspired to monopolize commerce in the transportation business, were returned by a federal grand jury against William G. Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Theodore N. Vail, George F. Baker, John Billard and 16 other men, famous in the industrial and financial world.

The indictments are the result of the federal investigation into New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. One hundred and sixty corporations are named in the indictments.

Issues Bench Warrants.

The indictments were returned before Foster, who immediately issued bench warrants for all the defendants. In addition to those already mentioned, the other men indicted are:

George MacCulloch Miller, Charles F. Brocker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barnes, Robert C. Taft, James E. Elton, James S. Hemingway, Charles M. Pratt, A. Heaton Robertson, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, Edward D. Robbins, Alexander Cochrane, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Edward Milligan and Francis T. Maxwell.

Describes Combine.

The manner in which the alleged illegal combine was brought about is brought forward in the indictments:

"Conspirators, taking advantage of the fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was the only railroad of any importance leading from New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, easterly into the states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, and treating the Haven, as a nucleus, have conspired to bring as many other common carriers, and their properties and facilities, under the influence, management and domination and ownership of them as they would be able to reach from time to time."

It took the grand jury just 15 minuates to vote the indictments.

It was reported the United States district attorney would demand heavy bail, notwithstanding the prominence of the defandants.

The period of time covered in indictments over which the alleged illegal combine existed, extends from July 2, 1890, to the "day of the findings and presentation of these indictments." In other words, the indictments cover a period of more than 24 years.

According to the indictments, the persons named conspired to gain absolute ascendancy over the transportation system in New England, namely, steam railroads, traction lines and steamship companies. It mentioned the names of the chief arteries of the New Haven system as mediums through which the control was secured by stock ownership and "otherwise."

Charge Force Used.

That force was used by the New Haven system in carrying out its monopolistic designs is charged.

Shorn of its complicated and technical language, the indictments charge this: That the financiers in control of the New Haven system compelled competing lines to sell out. Where the competing lines objected, the advantages of the New Haven were brought into the balance and the competitors were compelled to sell or go to the wall.

The grand jury probe was directed against the men who served in the directorate of the New Haven system during the regime of Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford.

WAR COSTS 40 MILLIONS DAY

Russia's Bill Nearly Double That of the Kaiser.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The war bill which Europe is meeting daily is now figured up as follows:

Russia	$14,000,000
Germany	7,255,000
France	7,000,000
Austria	4,000,000
Various	3,000,000
	$40,225,000

The French appropriation is from official figures as announced by M. Ribot, minister of finance; the English estimate by the London Statist; the German total from "an authoritative source" in a Geneva paper, and the other sums from various conservative estimates which have appeared in one place or another. The item "various" represents the probable expense to which Servia, Belgium and the neutral countries of Switzerland, Italy, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Holland and Denmark have been put.

The vast total does not include the destruction of property where fighting is taking place, nor the well-nigh incalculable losses to Europe of 20,000,000 men under arms being taken from production. There are no indications in France that exhaustion has set in, but it is evident that the accumulated treasure of even the richest country on the continent is being poured out at the rate that adds $200,000,000 a month to the national debt.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID BELGIANS

Foundation Sets Aside $275,000 for First Relief to War Victims.

New York, Nov. 2.—To lose no time in carrying out its decision, announced yesterday, to help the destitute noncombatants in Europe with the Rockefeller millions, the Rockefeller Foundation was engrossed today with plans for getting the first relief ship away tomorrow, and immediately sending its own commission to Europe to direct further work.

This is the first time that the Rockefeller Foundation, whose endowment is $100,000,000, has undertaken charitable work in such direct and wholesale way its philanthropies heretofore having been concerned mainly with work along scientific lines. The first move in sending a relief ship to Europe immediately involves an outlay of $275,000, and from the announcement of plans it would appear that this was only a small part of what was contemplated, and that the appropriation might rank as the largest individual donation ever made for war relief.

Little remained to be done today in getting the steamship Massapequa ready to start for Rotterdam tomorrow with the first consignment of 4,000 tons of foodstuffs purchased by the foundation. Announcement is expected within a few days of the purchase of other food supplies and the chartering of vessels to carry on the relief work outlined in the plans made public yesterday.

Commission to Investigate.

That the immense sums of money which are to be spent with a lavishness never before known in any individual charity may be direct to where the need is greatest, a special commission is to leave New York within a few days to visit the countries affected by the war.

At the head of this commission will be Wickliffe Rose, director-general of the international health commission, who organized the Rockefeller campaign against the hookworm disease in various parts of the world. He will be aided by others yet to be named.

Their work is of course, to be absolutely neutral. Aid is to be given first to those who need it most.

Mr. Rockefeller's statement follows:

"It having become clear that one of the most terrible and appalling effects of the war will fall upon the non-combatants—those most innocent of any part in the cause or the conduct of the conflict—the Rockefeller foundation has determined to exert itself to the extent, if necessary, of millions of dollars for the relief of non-combatants in the various countries involved.

"This action is taken as a step in fulfilling the chartered purposes of the foundation, namely, 'to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world.' That the necessity is vital and worthy of the heartiest support is indicated by the cablegrams, which, in reply to inquiries, we have received from Mr. Page, the American ambassador in London.

"The cablegrams follow:

"'Belgians on verge of starvation. I emphatically regard it most opportune to help. I have never known such a case of need. Committee to distribute food consists of prominent Americans here and influential Belgians and American minister and consuls in Belgium, all under my direction. British government forbids export of food, and no food can be bought on continent. Help needed is food and clothing for women and children.

"'It will require $1,000,000 a month for seven or eight months to prevent starvation. In fact, many will starve now before food can reach them. Every dollar you choose to give will prolong a human life if you give it quickly enough. No other time will come in any land when there can be greater need.

"'Do not send money. Buy six parts wheat, two parts rice, two parts beans, and ship in neutral ships consigned to American consul at Rotterdam. Inform me when you ship and I will arrange all diplomatic requirements for landing, for transit to Belgium and for distribution in small quantities by the committee of relief, which, as a means of reaching all the people, has taken over all grocery stores.'"

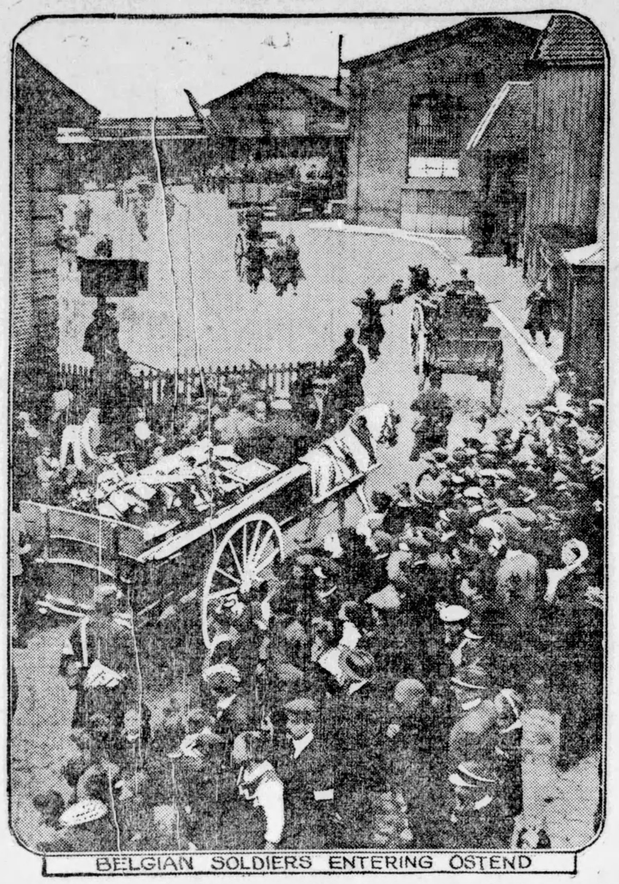
ITALY BARS EXPORTATION OF FOOD TO GERMANY

London, Nov. 3.—A Rome dispatch to the Star states that a royal decree published there prohibits the exportation of rice, rye and potatoes to Germany and Austria.

IS MARTYR TO HIS SCIENCE

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—Dr. Frederick H. Baetjer of Johns Hopkins hospital, who has gained prominence for martyrdom in actinographic research, as well as for scientific discoveries, is a patient at the hospital where he was operated on for the 46th time.

GERMANS, NEWEST CAPTURE



BELGIAN SOLDIERS ENTERING OSTEND

The eyes of the world were on Ostend, the famous Belgian watering place, when the Germans pushed on from Antwerp. It was certain that if the Germans trained their great seige guns on Ostend resistance would be worse than useless. Thousands fled from the seacoast city to England. The picture was snapped when Belgian soldiers arrived at Ostend to help garrison the city before Antwerp fell.

2,000,000 DEAD OR INJURED IN WAR

London News Estimates German's Loss Alone to Be 700,000.

London, Nov. 2.—The Daily News' estimate of the losses after 11 weeks of war says 2,000,000 human beings have been killed or wounded since the war was declared or else are missing.

The official Prussian lists gave 251,000 casualties in the first six weeks. This would bring the total German loss proportionately for that period to 314,000. The casualties have at least doubled since then, making the German total 700,000.

The British losses now have been probably about 60,000. The French and Belgian losses have been very heavy, probably as large, combined, as the German losses. The Russians lost 80,000 in one battle alone.

The refusal of the government to treat the declaration of London now as an authoritative code of international law has been received with approval in naval circles.

There is a growing feeling here that the recent rounding-up of civilian Germans in England was carried to an unnecessary extent. The government first was unduly lenient, and not suspicious towards German and Austrian subjects.

Then came indiscriminate dispatch of adult Germans to concentration camps, many of these having been here since childhood, and hating Prussianism equally with ourselves. Some writers even proposed that naturalized Germans and Austrians should be treated as potential enemies.

Second thoughts are convincing the nation at large that such extreme measures can only damags us in the eyes of neutral powers, and give Germany an excuse for harsher treatment toward the British there.

TURKEY INVADER OF BRITISH SOIL

English and Turks Practically at War—Sultan Masses Army.

London, Nov. 2.—The Turkish ambassador to England was handed his passports today. This is tantamount to a declaration of war. He announced that he would leave London tomorrow. He is expected to go to Berlin.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says that Turkey has already invaded British soil. Two thousand armed Bedouins are reported to have entered Egypt.

Great Britain has made elaborate precautions to defend the Suez canal. There are a number of warships patrolling the waterway and a squadron is stationed at each end of the canal. There are more than 25,000 troops stationed in that district, supported by artillery.

Eight army corps of Turkish troops are reported to have been mobilized for the Egyptian campaign and are stationed in Palestine and along the Sinai peninsula.

Allies' Envoys Given Passports.

The ambassadors of the allied powers in Constantinople have received their passports. The British diplomat is expected to arrived at Salonika, Greece, tonight. A telegram from Sofia, dated Sunday, said that he had arrived at Dedeagatch by special train from Constantinople, accompanied by the members of the embassy staff.

Greece has begun the mobilization of her army upon a complete war footing and will probably put a big army in the field in her newly acquired possessions, according to a press telegram.

The following dispatch has been received by the Express from Rome:

"Four hundred thousand Turks are massed on the Caucasus border and 300,000 more are waiting at Beirut, Jaffa and other points for shipment to the Sinai peninsula. The Egyptian ports are said to be well guarded by French and British warships. Circulars announcing the mobilization of the Greek army have been received by foreign consuls."

Bulgaria May Aid Germany.

News of the mobilization of the Greek army was regarded as one of the most important developments arising from Turkey's advent in the war. It is believed that the Greek navy has been secretly mobilized.

The latest move of a disquieting nature comes from the Balkans. It is reported that strong German and Turkish influences are at work in Sofia to line Bulgaria up on the side of Germany. The agents of the kaiser and the sultan are playing upon the feelings of Bulgarian statesmen who are still smarting under the defeat administered to the Bulgarian army by Greece and Servia.

The formation of a war cabinet in Constantinople is indicated by a press dispatch from that city. General Enver Pacha, Turkish minister of war and leader of the Young Turks, is in absolute control. His word is law and according to all reports he is completely under the domination of the Germans. According to military men it is expected that Turkey will not be able to accomplish any extraordinary feats with her Asiatic soldiers. Most of them are poorly equipped and the morale of the army is said to be very bad.

IT'S TURKS' END, CRY THE RUSSIANS

Nothing Can Now Stop Death of Ottoman Empire, Is Belief.

Petrograd, Nov. 2.—Turkey's advent into the war on the side of Germany and Austria is hailed with great enthusiasm in the Russian capital. Crowds are parading the streets singing the Russian national anthem, and patriotism is rampant everywhere. Noisy demonstrations continue before the Turkish embassy, but the strong guard placed around that building has prevented any violence. The porte's representatives are all ready to leave. The Turkish ambassador has asked for his passports. They will be presented to him today.

The newspapers express deep gratification at Turkey's attitude in siding with Russia's enemies. They declare it makes the Turkish question possible of settlement at once and for all time.

"It is Russia's opportunity," says the Bourse Gazette. "There is no combination of powers such as several times saved Turkey from final destruction by the heavy hammer of Russian forces. With the blood of our sons we have shown the allies our friendship and, therefore, nothing will move them once more to hold back our hand.

"We shall for once receive only help and co-operation from the Anglo-French fleets in the Aegean. We will let them watch the enemy from the rear—we will tackle them in front by sea and by land. Russia accepts the challenge thrown down by the mad hirelings of Germany and marches to the fulfilment of her destiny with undimmed faith."

The Novoe Vremya predicts the death of the Ottoman empire.

"The day when the Turkish forces were handed over to the Germans," says the paper, "was the day of the virtual death of the once glorious Ottoman empire. The commander of the German army and other German officers simply acted as the funeral guard. We call upon the Balkan states to declare themselves, remembering what Russia has done for them in the past."

"Berlin to Bagdad—the dream of Pan-Germanism—is about to be dissolved," says the Rjetsch. "The final partition of Turkey is at last in sight."

The province of Almeria lies in the southernmost part of Spain bordering on the Mediterranean sea. It comprises 3,360 square miles, and in 1909 had a population of 359,013. Almeria, with a population of over 50,000, is its capital and principal seaport.

Jewelry, clothing, vehicles, china gasoline engines, etc.; free catalogue. Rural Supply Co., Dept. B, St. Louis, Mo., or Chicago, Ill.

17 XMAS NOVELTIES FREE

We will send you 17 useful Xmas Novelties if you send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will explain our offer and show the mdse. we send you to 6 of your friends. New Ideas Novelty Co., 89 New Ideas Bldg., Phila., Pa.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

I made $50,000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5; send for free booklet; tells how. Heacock, Lockport, N. Y.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundred needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

Motormen, conductors, interurban, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Men to qualify for motormen, conductors; city and interurban; $70-$100 monthly; state age; experience unnecessary. Railway Service Bureau, International Bldg., St. Louis.

HELP WANTED.

Song Writers—We want ballads, instrumental numbers, patriotic, novelty and love songs for immediate publication. Submit words only or with music complete, or write for our valuable free booklet setting forth the fairest, most liberal proposition offered. Established 1897. Many successes. Have paid writers thousands in royalties; protection guaranteed. JOHN T. HALL, 37 Columbus Circle, New York City.

Intelligent Men and Women Over 18 Wanted for U. S. Government Life Jobs, $65 to $150 month. Thousands appointments this year. No layoffs. Common education. Full unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. M 31, Rochester, N. Y.

Wanted—Several honest industrious people to distribute business literature; $90 a mo. sure. Nichols Co., Dept. BW, Naperville, Ill.

$2.50 per day salary paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavorings. Zeigler Co., 445-G, Dearborn st., Chicago.

Detective — Varied and interesting work; big pay; study our course. Write to Walter J. Burns Correspondence School, Inc., Detective Training School, Burns Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Do you want another $2 daily? No experience; spare time work, knitting hosiery; machines furnished on contract; we take product. Helping Hand Stores (Inc.), Dept. 906, Chicago.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN WANTED.

Wanted—Responsible party to take charge of business in each county; new automatic combination tool, combined wire fence stretcher, post puller, lifting jack, etc.; lifts or pulls 3 tons, weighs 24 pounds; sells to farmers, shops, teamsters, etc. Descriptive catalogue and terms upon request. Harrah Manufacturing Co., Box M, Bloomfield, Ind.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Automobile Owners—Stop your radiator leaks with my tried and proven radiator cement; formula sent for $1.00; also have a formula for stopping punctures in tires for $1.00, or both for $1.50. Add. T. C. Bean, Glenullin, N.D.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" wanted by patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Ward Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

Agents—Snappiest household line on earth; red hot sellers; steady repeaters; sales guaranteed; over 100% profit; write quick. E. M. FELTMAN SALES MGR., 204 TIMES ST., CINCINNATI, O.

Wanted—Agents, man in each county something new; money maker; prefer man with auto or buggy. A. H. Steger, Toledo, O.

Agents—$1,200 to $1,500 a year, Permanent position assured; exclusive territory; we teach the inexperienced how to succeed; let us show you. Novelty Cutlery Co., 138 Bar st., Canton, O.

Agents—Biggest line, biggest profits; extracts, perfumes, medicines, spices, Silverware; orders; premiums for your customers. Write Laboratories, 1861 Van Buren st., Chicago.

Boys, girls, sell twelve dozen beautiplas, 10c dozen; earn fountain pen, pocket knife, etc. Spencer Co., Kirkwood ave., Bloomington, Indiana.

Agents—European war book. Rich up-to-date. Big money maker. Outfit free. Big commission. National Bible House, 602 Fort Wayne Bldg., Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it 6 months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Virginia Farms—Small and large, $5 an acre and up; easy payments, mild climate, fertile soil; ideal for fruit, stock or general farming; on railroad with big markets near. Write for list, maps, etc., F. La Bonte, Agt., N. & W. Ry., 208 N. & W. Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Two farms for sale, 120 and 270 acres on R. R., 15 miles from Miss. river; improved; 4 miles from Minn. river; improved. Address owner, James Horton, Ponca, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Assn., 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

Write Motion picture plays; $50 to $100 paid. Correspondence course unnecessary; details free. New Writers, 1701 Wright Bldg., St. Louis.

JAPS FIGURE IN MYSTERY

Honolulu Officials in Midnight Conference.

Honolulu, Nov. 2.—A midnight conference was held between Collector of Port Franklin, Deputy Collector Sharp and the Japanese consul here last night and wireless messages were exchanged with the United States cutter Thetis, patroling outside the harbor.

Collector Franklin appeared perturbed and was uncommunicative as to the cause for the meeting at that unusual hour. Two large Japanese cruisers, the Hizen and the Asama, are hovering outside the harbor near where the Thetis is on duty, but whether the conference and the messages had to do with them or not could not be learned from any official source.

NATIVES FLEE FROM VESUVIUS

Villages, Near Volcano Deserted, People Seeking Fields.

Naples, Nov. 3.—All villages within a 10-mile radius of Mount Vesuvius are depopulated as a result of the volcano's continued eruption. More than 8,000 slept in the open fields last night. The eruption is becoming more serious hourly and great streams of lava are pouring down the mountain.

Showers of ashes have fallen as far as 15 miles from the base of Vesuvius.

BRITISH RELEASE ANOTHER U. S. OIL TANK STEAMER

Washington, Nov. 2.—The oil-tank steamer Platuria has been released, according to an announcement made by the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to Acting Secretary of State Lansing, today. The Platuria was seized off the Orkney Islands, and has been held at a Scottish port by the British government.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich but don't know it. Over 400-page Index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 2 free books, list of inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS: Make $300 a Month. It's selling like wildfire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE. Hytee's Factories, 106 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK and expenses to men who introduce poultry compound. Your name and address on postcard will do. PARMENTER MFG. CO., DEPT. 84, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Arkansas A new section of Arkansas has been opened by the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad; opportunities for the farmer, merchant and timber man; good land at low prices; there is no malaria in this section; an abundance of good spring water; land values are increasing daily; this is in the high lands of Arkansas; write for free booklet, "Opportunity Leaves," containing full information. Jay Kase, G. P. A., Harrison, Ark.

$150 Per Month and Expenses Salary or Commission—Introducing our King Butter Separator. Produces best grade of butter from cream or milk, sweet or sour. In less than 5 minutes. Write for our free sample and salary propositions. De King Manufacturing Co., Dept. S, Chicago, Illinois.

The Newest Styles Direct to You at **Bargain Prices**

You, too, can dress in the latest styles. You can have the clothes that women of most refined taste are wearing in New York. And, Madam, you, too, can share in the famous "Standard" bargain opportunities Just send coupon (below) for your free copy of the new "Standard" Xmas Bulletin—it will bring you dependable clothes for the whole family—it's just out and it offers you the season's most charming styles. Our new bargains are better than ever. Cut the coupon, and mail it to us at once for this money-saving Xmas Bulletin.

Here are a few bargains chosen for your special attention. Each offer a rare value. Order them and convince yourself, by your savings, that it pays to shop at the "Standard."

Satisfaction Guaranted or Your Money Back

VDD159 $1.59

Embroidered Lawn Waist. 49c

VW49—Dainty, washable waist of fine white lawn. A pretty button-front model with practical front closing and neatly tucked embroidered front. Becoming, rolling collar and tucked cuffs. (Sizes 34 to 46 bust.) 75c value, postpaid in the U. S.... 49c

Tailored Flannel Waist 54c

VW54—Splendid tailored waist of good quality Flannel in all gray or with black, blue or lavender stripes. Smart button-front model with high turned-down collar, breast pocket, long sleeves and black tie. Front closing. (Sizes 34 to 46 Bust.) 75c value, postpaid in the U. S.... 54c

Button-Front Pongee Waist 59c

HW59—Serviceable, prettily made waist of good black Pongee. Front carefully embroidered; closes beneath an embroidered center panel and correctly pleated across shoulders. Tucked cuffs and detachable high collar. (Sizes 34 to 46 Bust.) 79c waist, postpaid in the U. S.... 59c

Fashionable Basque Dress $1.98

VDD198—A charming dress for which you'll have many needs. A good-wearing quality, attractively fashioned in the new Basque design of black-and-white WOVEN SHEPHERD CHECK dress material, stylishly combined with silky black sateen sleeves, turned-down collar, stylish sash and bottom. Skirt displays the becoming Russian tunic; black braid and a white organdie collar daintily finish the dress. Front closing. (Ladies' Sizes 34 to 46 Bust; Misses' and small Women's sizes 14 to 18 years.) Here's wonderful value. Postpaid in the U. S.. $1.98

Becoming Cotton Serge Dress Special $1.59

VDD159 — Becomingly modeled, stylish dress of good, serviceable Cotton Serge in black or navy blue. Bodice effectively bloused and is charmingly trimmed with striped collar and cuffs. A wide crushed girdle smartly finishes the waist and heads the graceful, long Russian tunic. Front closing. (Ladies' sizes, 34 to 46 bust; Misses' and small Women's sizes 14 to 18 years.) One of the season's biggest dress bargains. Postpaid in the U. S.... $1.59

Stylish Russian Tunic Whipcord Skirt, The Season's Biggest Skirt Bargain $1.39

HS139—Here's extraordinary skirt value. The season's most popular design, made of serviceable, stylish whipcord and offered you at a very low price. Comes in black, navy, gray or tan. Splendidly tailored on perfect fitting, modish lines and the long, gracefully curved Russian tunic is tastefully trimmed with loops and self-buttons. Has snug fitting, comfortable girdle and pegged-top back. Dressy, durable skirt at a decided saving. (Sizes 22 to 29 inch waists and 37 to 43 inch lengths.) Special postpaid in the U. S. $1.39

HS139 $1.39 WHIPCORD

JUNIORS', MISSES' AND SMALL WOMEN'S **Woven Shepherd Check Dress--Extra Big Bargain .. $1.98**

HD198—One of the season's prettiest dresses and best bargains. Made especially for juniors, misses and small women. A youthful, becoming model of serviceable black and white WOVEN SHEPHERD CHECK Material. Tastefully trimmed with black mercerized moire and a dainty touch is provided in the pretty Swiss embroidery turnovers. Finished with cute side pocket, moire belt and bow and closes conveniently in front. The graceful, new Russian tunic is employed in the becoming skirt. (Sizes 13 to 20 years or 32 to 38 bust.) Our special bargain price, postpaid in the U. S. $1.98

HD198 $1.98

Special Dress Bargain

HSR159—Special 3-piece offer. Pretty, washable dresses of good, durable quality. One is of tan LINON banded with blue and prettily embroidered; another is of blue LINON with black-and-white stripe trimming; the third is of blue SCOTCH PLAID material with full gored skirt, scalloped embroidery edging, etc. (Sizes 6 to 14 years). Big $2.25 value. POSTPAID in the U. S.

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RUSSIANS CLAIM 35,000 PRISONERS IN TEN DAYS

BY FRANCIS LAVELLE MURRAY.

Petrograd, Oct. 29.—More than 35,000 German and Austrian prisoners have been taken by the Russians in the fighting of the last 10 days, according to a statement published in the Army Gazette today. Military experts estimate that the losses of the allied forces in killed and wounded number at least 25,000 more, making their total casualties sixty thousand.

A report from the general staff says that the Germans have been driven in flight back to their main trenches along the front extending from Thorn southward through Klodawa, Ozorkow and Petrokow. They have taken up strong positions upon the hills along the Ner river south of Klodawa.

"To remove the Germans from these positions," the report continues, "it will be necessary to bring up heavy artillery. This will require considerable time because of the conditions of the ground. The Germans destroyed every bridge as they retreated from the Vistula and these will have to be replaced by pontoon structures."

Military experts believe that little more will be accomplished by either the Russian or Austro-German armies before the winter sets in. The snow storms that began in East Prussia and then spread southward to central Poland have now extended to the borders of Galicia. Considerable snow has also fallen in the foothills of the Carpathians and it is expected that within a short time heavy blizzards will be sweeping the Galician plains.

Freezing of the rivers would enable the opposing armies to move their artillery more rapidly, but this advantage would be offset by the delay caused by the snow that lies heavy in this region throughout the winter. This would materially delay an advance.

All the Russian troops now being sent to the front are equipped for a winter campaign. Those who set out with lighter clothing are being refitted as rapidly as possible.

It is expected that by the time the spring fighting opens Russia will have 8,000,000 men in the field.

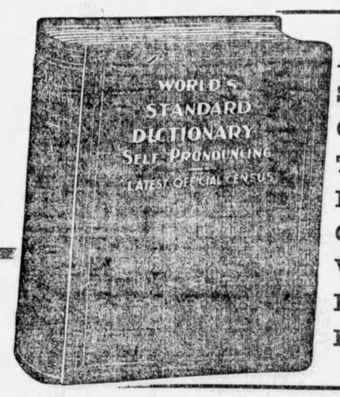
CHURCHES AND ART TREASURES OF ANTWERP SAVED BY WHITLOCK

Antwerp, Oct. 29.—To Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, is due the credit for saving the cathedral and the art galleries, churches, theatres and public buildings in Antwerp during the recent bombardment of that city by the Germans.

When the Germans approached Antwerp, Mr. Whitlock asked the German commander, General Von Der Goltz, to spare the historic buildings. Thereupon General Von Der Goltz agreed to use his good offices in this respect if Mr. Whitlock would prepare maps for the German aeroplanists in order that they might direct the firing. Henry W. Diedrich, the American consul general, then arranged a number of large maps on which were indicated the points which it was desired should be avoided by the German shells.

General Von Der Goltz explained to Mr. Whitlock, when he received the maps, that his gunners could not absolutely regulate their shells from directions given by the aeroplanists, as the guns were located miles away from the city. He added, however, that his men would do their best.

The shooting was so skillful that the Palace of Justice was the only large government building struck.



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